The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,278.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 20th July, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Madras	2
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Narrakal	24	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Colombo	27	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Galle	28	„ False Point	7
„ Negapatam	30	Arrive Calcutta	8

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Saturday, the 10th July, at 4 P. M.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Bussorah	30
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Fao	30
			August.
„ Guadur	15	„ Bushire	3
„ Muscat	18	„ Linga	5
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Linga	21	„ Muscat	9
„ Bushire	24	„ Guadur	11
„ Fao	25	„ Kurrachee	14
Arrive Bussorah	26	Arrive Bombay	17

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 308 H. P., Commander J. L. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 17th July, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE fine steamer VISCOUNT CANNING, Albert Gottlieb, Commander, 531 tons Register, 120 H. P., will sail for the above Ports. Will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents for Viscount Canning.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

(To sail on the 13th instant.)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship IVANHOE, 1034 tons register, Captain R. Robertson, has good accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain, or to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Wm. Prowse," Captain Hole, arrived from London, are requested to SEND off BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

BRICE, BROWN & Co.,
Agents Ship "Wm. Prowse."
Bombay, 6th July, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—
COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT
AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sal-erubtei)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

- ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- ½ „ Under Vests.
- 2 „ Linen Collars.
- 1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
- 1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
- ½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.
- ½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
- 1 „ White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- 2 Sleeping Suits.
- 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
- 6 Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with Straps.
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 1 Hand Portmanteau.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat.
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EIGHTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, amounting to Rs. 50 per share, will be paid on production of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Wednesday the 14th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 9th July, 1869. For Liquidators.

NOTICE.—Captain DAVIES, of the Ship CATHERINE RANKIN, having DISAPPEARED from on board during the night of the 8th instant, is supposed to have been drowned, whoever therefore may find the body and will give satisfactory information of the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and the Owners of the Ship Catherine Rankin.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
7th July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY (Limited).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, advertised to be held at the office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 16th July, next, at 3 P.M., has been DEFERRED till 23RD JULY next at 3 P.M., when the following business will be transacted:—

1. To receive and consider the Accounts of the Company to 31st December 1868.
2. To appoint Directors in place of Alexander Brown and H. Maxwell, Esqs., proceeded to England.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 9th July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—A Family residing on Malabar Hill will be happy to share their house, with one or two Gentlemen.—For particulars apply to W., "Gazette" Office.

7th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Mr. ALEXANDER PURDIE, Inspector No. 19 Contract G. I. P. R., are requested to COMMUNICATE with the undersigned, within three months from this date.

A. F. DOBBS,
Judicial Superintendent of Railways,
H. H. Nizam's Dimminions.
Goolburgah, 6th July, 1869.

JAMES MUIR & SON'S celebrated Edinburgh PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just landed. Delivered from the Godowns only, for cash:

Quarts Rs. 4-8 per doz. } in casks of 4 and 8 dozen re-
Pints „ 3-0 „ } spectively.

Apply to our Godownkeeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, dated 26th May 1869, requesting the Clerk of the Peace to lay before the Worshipful Bench at their next Meeting his resignation of the Office of Member of the Standing and Finance Committees.
2. To elect a member in the room of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, resigned.
3. Government Resolution No. 339 E—1393, dated 5th June 1869, stating that Captain Tulloch's services being no longer required by the Government or by the Municipality of Bombay, he may proceed to his own Presidency after the 11th instant.
4. The Municipal Commissioner's Memorandum on Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee's, Figures and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee's Reply thereto.
5. Appointment of Auditors for 1869.
6. Petition, dated 5th July 1869, from certain Residents of Cowasjee Patel Tank Cross Lane, on the subject of the introduction of Lights into their Lane.
7. Municipal Commissioner's Annual Report for 1868.
8. Extracts of Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
9. Revised Estimate of Income for 1869 submitted by the Municipal Commissioner.
10. Mr. Blaney to propose that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit, for the information of the Bench of Justices, any correspondence which may have passed between himself and Government regarding the dismissal of Mr. Aitken from the Office of Executive Engineer of the Municipality, and the appointment of an officer to succeed him.
11. Mr. Narayen Vasudevjee to draw attention to a paper on wharfage dues, addressed to Messrs Nicol & Co., which appeared in the "Times of India" of the 30th June, and to submit to the Bench the following Resolution:—

"That the Clerk to H. M.'s Justices be requested to state what steps have been taken by him to give effect to a Resolution, passed by the Bench of Justices, at a meeting held on 16th October 1867, to the effect, that the opinion of counsel be obtained, as to the legality or otherwise of some of the fees, levied at authorised wharves in Bombay, not owned by Government, and that if nothing has yet been done, the Clerk be requested to explain the cause of his inaction."

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th July, 1869.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock Kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Catalogues, post free. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash,
Post free to India on application.
THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

- Hair Brushes.
- Nail Brushes.
- Tooth Brushes.
- Combs.
- Corn Plasters.
- Perfumery.
- Sponges.
- Sponge Bags.
- Flesh Gloves.
- Chest Expanders.
- Eau de Cologne.
- Violet Powder.
- Feeding Bottles.
- Court Plaster.
- Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public,

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.
Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
DEAN LANE.

TO our many Constituents and to the Public in general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw especial attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

CHAMPAGNES,
which have arrived in excellent condition.

Finest Dry Sparkling	Rs. 36
Do. do. in Magnums	„ 74
Fine Sparkling	„ 32
Good Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes	„ 27

The above we have also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour	Rs. 32
Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured	„ 28
Our celebrated BROWN SEAL Sherry, a soft pale and dry Wine	„ 22
Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA	„ 33

BORDEAUX WINES.

Chateau Mouton,	Gold capsule	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
Chateau Ranzan,	Black capsule	„ 25	„ 14
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule	„ 22	
Medoc,	Red capsule	„ 15-8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule	„ 22	

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14 „
HUNT BARSAC	„ 14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „	Do.	„ 18 „
Cognac „	Do.	„ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen. } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen. }

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case 4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Panillac	„ 4 „	„ 12	„
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	„ 1 „	„ 15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„ 1 „	„ 20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„ 1 „	„ 25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„ 1 „	„ 22	„
Do. 10 „	„ 1 „	„ 30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„ 1 „	„ 20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„ 2 „	„ 18	„
Do. red „	„ 2 „	„ 22	„
Do. Amontillado	„ 2 „	„ 30	„

Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case. Rs. 18 per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast with a Saltier."

AY...	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	„ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	„ 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	„ 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry.	„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	„ 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 22
COGNAC BRANDY, C Tovey's § 1	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE			Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	„	20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	„	36
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.			
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts	42
do. Hock	do.	„	23
do. Moselle	do.	„	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	„	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	„	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23
STILL HOCK.			
Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do.	do.	„	48
Marcobrunner	do.	„	30
Boxbeutel Steinwein	do.	„	24
Liebfraumilch	Gebr. Schmits	„	18
Hochheimer	do.	„	26
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	„	32
Rudesheimer	do.	„	36
CLARETS.			
Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	„	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do.	„	28
Vrai canon	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	24
Chateau de Frauds	do.	„	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	„	24
Chateau Leoville	do.	„	19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil Franc fils Aine do.		„	38
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.	„	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.	„	24
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co	„	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	24
Old Cognac	do.	„	30
Absinthe	do.	„	30
Burgundy Porto	do.	„	12
do.	do.	„	16
Best Old Cognac	do.	„	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	„	30
Brandy	John Bakes	„	15
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht	„	20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts	„	20

Terms - Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECRETARY for the GOKULDAS TEJPAL'S CHARITIES, on a salary of Rs. 200 per month. He must be a Hindu, thoroughly acquainted with the English and Gujarathi Languages, and conversant with accounts. For further particulars apply, up to the 24th instant, to Dr. Bhau Daji, Chairman of the Managing Committee of Gokuldas Tejpal's Charities, or to the undersigned.

By order,
VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK,
Vice-Chairman.
492, Girgaum Road, Bombay, 7th July, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, for Four Months, up to 31st October 1869,

The airy and commodious Bungalow, situated on the Bellasis Road, at the east end of the Bridge.

For terms apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

TO LET, from 1st August, the TOP STOREY of the House No. 3, Meadow Street, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Hern, Milliner.

Also, a large two-storied HOUSE in Rutherfield Street, in the occupation of F. Chalk, Esq., Solicitor.

For Rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.			
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	„ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	„ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„ 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10	0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. With patent innerband, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.			
	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do. do. chased	15	„ 30
	do. do. enameled	16	„ 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
	do. Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
	do. Collar Studs	8	„ 10
	do. Scarf Ring	10	„ 15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	„ 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.			
	Damask Napkins of all sizes		
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty		
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½	to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½	„ 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30	

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.
Apollo House. Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

A. ALLAN, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected and manufactured expressly to his order; and from the superior quality of texture, and the latest novelty, he begs to assert that they cannot be excelled. He respectfully invites his constituents and the public in general to judge for themselves:—

- Exhibition West of England Broad Cloths.
- Superfine Scarlet Black and Blue Broad Cloths.
- Black, Blue, Oxford Mixture, and fancy Doeskins.
- West of England Tweeds of every description.
- A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
- New Pattern colored Cotton and Linen Drills.
- Diamond Quiltings, Black and White Silk Vestings.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits	Rs. 35
Do. do. do. Double Breasted Coats	„ 18
Do. do. do Trousers	„ 12

UNIFORMS, NEW REGULATION.

New Infantry and Staff Corps Belts.
New Regulation Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Hosiery of every description.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

Scotch Plaids, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Solid Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, Black and Drab, made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. Cash price, Drab Rs. 35; Black Rs. 30. For measurement, send size of chest and height.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late Captain CHARLES BLUNT LA TOUCHE, Bombay Staff Corps, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, all parties INDEBTED to or having CLAIMS against the Estate are requested to COMMUNICATE with the undersigned within one month from this date.

Bombay, 7th July, 1869. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, to ELECT a CHAIRMAN in the room of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, proceeded to Europe.

There will also be a Ballot for firms proposed as Members of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 8th July, 1869.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors have reserved, for distribution in India, a limited number of the NEW ISSUE of SHARES, and applications for the same will be received by the undersigned until further notice.

The Shares will be allotted at par, and Calls must be paid as follows:—

On application	£ 1	per share.
„ allotment	„ 2	„ „
31st August, 1869	„ 2	„ „
28th February, 1870	„ 2 10s.	„ „
31st May, 1870	„ 2 10s.	„ „

Forms of application can be obtained at the Bank.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

CAUTION NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement caused to be published by Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers, that under instructions from the mortgagee my landed property called Ghurwady, numbered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 494, situated at Mahim, will be sold by them at their Rooms, on the 17th instant. I hereby inform the public that I have paid all the monies due to the said mortgagee, DADABHOY DOSSABHOY BAXTER, in respect of the said mortgage, and that a dispute with respect to the same is still existing between me and the said Dadabhoy Dossabhoy, and I warn and caution them against purchasing the said property; and if after this information any person or persons purchase the same, he, she, or they will do so on their own risk and peril.

GUNPUTROW VENCAJEE DEWADKUR.
Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY,
Khetwady, No. 11.

Elegant and comfortable BROUGHAMS, Shigrams, Phaetons, Dogcarts, Sociables, Hansoms, Buggies, &c., with or without Horses, may be HIRED at the premises, at a moderate charge.

CARRIAGES BUILT or REPAIRED under the personal superintendence of Mr. BURDETT.

The FARRIERY and SHOEING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a skilful Farrier, who has had fifteen years' experience in a Madras Cavalry Regiment.

All orders for Horses or Conveyances will be received at the Company's premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Johnston, Manager; or at No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort; and will be promptly attended to.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of July, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by H. M.'s RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M., of the 10th August, 1869, for the SUPPLY, by CONTRACT, of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the supply of Provision for the Overland Transport Service.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuits must be purchased from the Commissariat:—

Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to the Scale of Rations.	When and to whom to be delivered.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Amount of additional security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
		lbs.					
Biscuit, Commt. made	Twelve Months.	100,000	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s Indian Troop Ships and approved by the Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	As per sample.
Biscuit Powder		323					
Currants		750					
Fresh Meat		60,311					
Chocolate		3,645					
Coffee		625					
Preserved Fowl		95					
Milk (quarts)		303					
Mutton Broth		1,063					
Mustard		582					
Oatmeal		3,150					
Pickles		12,869					
Pepper, Black		305					
Raisins		2,835					
Rum (gallons)		1,559					
Sugar		55,696					
Salt, 1st sort		9,469					
Tea, Black, 1st sort		10,329					
Vinegar (gallons)		252					
Yeast		277					
Provisions for Natives.							
Chillies		219					
Coriander Seed		248					
Cummin Seed		204					
Dhall		14,565					
Flour, Raw		15,625					
Firewood		25,230					
Fish, Salt		5,449					
Ghee		5,586					
Garlic		212					
Rice		95,024					
Split Peas		625					
Salt, 2nd sort		1,537					
Turmeric		215					
Vegetables		3,897					

GEORGE T. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.
Overland Transport Department, Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

ELLIOTT'S PATENT SHEATHING AND METAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
Manufacturers of
SHIPS' SHEATHING AND YELLOW METAL, BRAZIERS' SHEETS, COPPER SHEETS, SHIPS' BOLTS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, &c.
Birmingham,
London Office, 10, Rood Lane E. C.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF YELLOW METAL, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS.

Caution.

WHEREAS it has recently come to the knowledge of the Directors of Elliott's Patent Sheathing and Metal Company, Limited, that quantities of Yellow Metal made by other Manufacturers have been exported to India and elsewhere, bearing a fraudulent imitation of the exclusive Brand or Trade Mark of the Company for Metal of that description, namely, a representation of a Rupee, with or without the word "Soft" printed thereunder.

Notice is hereby given that, in case any Manufacturer or other person shall stamp, impress, or affix to or on any Yellow Metal not made by the said Company the said Brand or Trade Mark, or any colourable imitation thereof,—or in case any Merchant or other person shall export or sell any such Yellow Metal so marked as aforesaid,—proceedings will forthwith be commenced against such Manufacturer, Merchant, or other persons, to restrain him or them from such wrongful acts as aforesaid, and recover damages in respect thereof.

RYLAND & MARTINEAU,
Solicitors to the said Company.
Birmingham, August, 1868.

OILMAN-STORE MART.
Mr. CRAWFORD'S NEW BEEF MARKET,
ESPLANADE, Nos. 1 to 6.

My shop is lately removed from old Juma Musjid and came in the above Buildings, Esplanade, Nos. 1 to 6.

KHAN MAHOMED P., in thanking his Constituents, European and Native, both in Bombay and Up-country, begs to intimate that his Mart is always replete with Oilman-Stores and Preserved Provisions, and is replenished by fresh supplies from England by every Mail, including—

SOUP.—Hare, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Hotch Potch, &c., &c.
FRUITS.—Tart, Preserved Crystallised and in Syrup, &c., &c.
JAMS and JELLIES.—Containing every variety, Europe as well as Country.
FISH.—Salmon, Mackarel, Oysters, Lobsters, Fresh, Kippered and Red Herrings, Sardine, Herring a la Sardine, &c., &c.
POTTED MEATS.—All sorts, such as Anchovy, Beef, Herring, Tongue, Salmon, Lobsters, Game, and in excellent condition.
PICKLES.—All sorts, such as Oriental, West India, Imperial Hot, Mixed, Onion, Cabbage, Piccalily, Walnuts, &c., &c.
SAUSAGES.—Oxford, Bologna, Brunswick, Truffles, German, Lyons, &c., &c.
VEGETABLES.—Green Peas, French, English, and German Asparagus, Stewed and Preserved Mushroom, &c., &c.
BISCUITS.—Fancy Machine, Queen, Albert, Victoria, Mixed, Ginger Nut, Captain, Cracknel, Picnic, and several other varieties and qualities.
PREPARED JELLY.—In Bottles for Table use—Orange, Lemon, Punch, Noyeau, Vanilla, Calf'sfoot and Sheepfoot Jelly.
SYRUPS for ICES, &c.—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Pine, Fruits, Stawberry, Red and Black Currant, &c., &c.
SAUCE.—Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Currant, Olives, Capers, of every variety.
CHINA PRESERVES.—Ginger, Chow Chow, Cumcut, Pears, &c.
CHEESE French Butter, Bacon—Fresh, in every Mail—of choicest quality.
DIETS FOR INVALIDS.—Epps' Cocoa, Chocolate, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, Barley and Cornflour, &c., &c.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, SCOTCH OATMEAL, CONFECTIONARY, LOAF SUGAR, SCENTS, &c., of every variety, extremely Palatable and Pleasant.
TEA, SUGAR and COFFEE in great variety.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Close to Mr. Crawford's New Beef Market,
Esplanade, Nos. 1 to 6.

NEW AND EXCELLENT SUPPLY, ALWAYS IN HAND.

Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea sets of Various Patterns and Colours; Sets of Cut and Plain Glassware of assorted Patterns; Plate Hanging Argand Lamps from 1 to 8 Lights, Table Argand Lamps, Reading and other Lamps of every description; best Electro-plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Dish Covers, Spoons and Forks of Various Patterns, Tea and Coffee Sets; Cruet, Pickle and Liquor Stands, with Cut Bottles; Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Ice Pitcher, &c., &c., &c.; Sets of Table Cutlery by Mappin and Rogers; assorted Musical Boxes, German silver single Horse Harness, Birds, and Parrot's Cages; Railway Wrappers Velvet, Brussel and Hemp Carpets; Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

N. B.—All Up-country orders executed promptly with strictest care and attention, at moderate rates.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Mr. Crawford's New Beef Market,
Esplanade, Nos. 1 to 6.

NOTICES.

MADRAS.—To Engineers, Contractors, and others.—FOR SALE, at Beypoor, Porto Novo, Poolamputty, and Trinomally, Dwelling Houses, Workshops, and Land, and unexpired leases of Forest, Steam Engines, and Boilers, Blowing Engines, Steam Hammers, Rolling Mills Lathes, Planing and Drilling Machines, Bessemer Steel Converting Apparatus, English Fire Bricks and Clay, Charcoal, Iron Ores, &c., &c., being the property of the East Indian Iron Company.

Printed Catalogues and further particulars can be had on application to WILLIAM MAYLOR, Calicut, or DYMES & Co., Madras.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—A Meeting for the election of a Municipal Secretary and Surveyor will be held at Kurrachee as soon after the 23rd of August, 1869, as may be practicable.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications, accompanied by a statement of their qualifications and terms, and by any certificates (in original) of former service they may possess, to the undersigned, so as to arrive not later than the 16th August 1869.

If the original certificates are required to be returned at once they should also be accompanied by copies.

No applications arriving at a later date than the above will be attended to.

Any further information will be afforded by E. Nash, Esq., the present Secretary, or by

W. P. LAMBERT, Lieut.-Col.,
Magistrate and President Kurrachee Municipality.
Kurrachee, 16th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMBROSE SHAW, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the Estate of William Ambrose Shaw, late of Wycombe Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, in England, Esquire, deceased, who died on the 22nd day of December, 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects (with the exemplification of the probates of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 7th day of May, 1869, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Henry Maxwell and Robert Valentine Reid, both of Bombay, in the East Indies, Esquires, two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., are required, on or before the 10th day of July, 1869, to send to us, the undersigned, solicitors of the said Administrators, at our office, No. 6 Apollo Street, Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Maria Agnes Shaw, widow, William Durham, Esquire, the Reverend Thomas William Shaw Clerk, the nephew (son of Testator's late brother, Thomas Ambrose Shaw), and Charles Durham, Esquire, the executors named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property, to the said Administrators.—Dated this 29th day of May, 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.
This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situted near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,
A Large and Commodious Upper-storied Hotel.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1869, it situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.
Poona, 10th June, 1869.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention,

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, say about a Thousand Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.—It would be useless to solicit regular constituents, if we were not in a position to convince the most sceptical that our supplies of Ice are not likely to fail. We annex names of vessels, date of sailing, and quantity of Ice shipped now on the way to us—

Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
"Messenger"	March 8th	1042
"Lydia Sholfield"	„ 20th	1573
"Bennington"	April 12th	1132
	Total Tons...	3747

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times, at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerozine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ¼ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ¼ lbs., and Magnolia, ¼ lbs. A liberal discount will be made to the trade, Mess Clubs, and to all large buyers.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import are for Sale at our Godowns, and at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

An invoice of Scales, comprising 1,200 lbs., 800 lbs., and 400 lbs. Platform Scales on wheels, American Union Scales, Cheap Tea Scales, &c., &c.

Balance of an invoice of Ladders of different lengths.

A quantity of Black Varnish; also Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Preserved Milk (Borden's) at the very low price of Rs. 12 per dozen. Preserved Coffee (Borden's) Rs. 18 per dozen, which is cheaper than any Coffee to be had in Bombay.

Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, the former in 1 lb., and the latter in 3 lb. tins, at the low rate of Rs. 6 per dozen.

Shortly expected to arrive ex "Messenger," "Lydia Sholfield," and "Bennington," from Boston, Lumber, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish, Turpentine, &c.

FARNHAM & Co.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

WATERPROOFS,
JUST RECEIVED EX GOLCONDA.

WATERPROOF PARAMATTA Coats, Leggins, and Caps, light and comfortable; will resist any quantity of rain, and wear well without sticking. The Caps have ventilating tops. Price of complete suit, net cash, Rs. 25. Remittance with order.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PERFORATED CARDS.—For Flower painting, needlework, &c., &c. Size of Cards 24 by 18 inches. Several sizes of perforations. Rs. 1 per Card.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Goods to make room for heavy shipments to arrive at the end of the rains, we are now offering the greater portion of our stock at a reduction of TWENTY PER CENT. for cash payment.

Intending purchasers will find this a favourable opportunity for selecting Goods at a low price. We shall be happy to furnish our illustrated catalogues free by post to any parts.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

TINTED and WHITE CARDS for mounting Photographs or Drawings, of various thicknesses and tints, mostly of a pale buff, grey, and stone colours.

Mounts cut to any shape and size, with or without gold edges round picture.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order.

One hundred Patterns of FRAME MOULDINGS to select from.

WASHABLE GILT FRAME MOULDINGS from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 per one hundred feet.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TIFFIN BASKETS.—Flat Hamper-shape Tiffin Baskets, to go under the seat of a railway carriage; each Basket contains

- 2 Metal Plates.
- 2 Knives (Ivory Handles).
- 2 Forks (Electroplated).
- 2 Tumblers.
- 2 Finger Napkins.
- 1 Pepper and Salt Box.
- 1 Butter Jar.
- 1 Metal Sandwich or meat case.
- 1 Glass Liquor Bottle with metal screw top, wicker-work covered, and has a metal pull off drinking cup.

Price of Basket complete, net cash, Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT PORTABLE INK BOTTLES.—Just received, per Overland, a large quantity of Patent Spring and other Pocket Ink Bottles, invaluable to travellers, as they are not likely to get out of order and the ink cannot possibly get out, let the bottle be turned in whatever position it may.

	Rs.	as.
Square shape, covered with morocco leather, spring fastening and extra slide bolt, doubly secure	1	4
Do. do. with clasp instead of bolt	1	8
Round pattern patent, spring top	1	8
Do. do. large size	1	12
New patent round pattern, brass spring top, covered with russia leather, opens with a half turn of the top, cannot get out of order	2	8
Do. do. large size	2	8
Extra finished round pattern, spring top, covered with morocco leather	2	4
Do. large size	2	8
Do. russia leather	2	12
Do. do. do. larger size, and with extra inside spring cover	3	0

A large stock of spring and other Inkstands to select from.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, and four annas in the Rupee extra for postage of Ink Bottle.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW MUSIC just to hand Overland:—

POLKAS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Little Rosebud	1	8	Ten little Niggers	1	8
Pet of the Village	1	8	Sea Side	1	8
Les Oiseaux D'Angletere	1	8	Walking in the Zoo	1	8
Sea Shells	1	8	Village Chimes	1	8
Lillian	1	8	Canary	1	8

SCHOTTISCHES.

Sea Shells	1	8	Twilight	1	8
Up in a Balloon	1	8	Not for Joseph	1	8

WALTZES.

Hilda	2	0	Woodland Whispers	1	8
Mabel	2	0	Not for Joseph	2	0
Belgravia	2	0	Fair Rosamond	2	0
Guards	2	0	Beautiful for ever	2	0
Harvest Moon	2	0	Mabel Gray	2	0
Bride of Hesse	1	8	Court Beauties	2	0
Erin's Hope	2	0	Silver Cloud	2	0
Mildred	2	0	Humming Bird	2	0
Il Bacio	2	0	Pall Mall	2	0
Galatea	2	0	Voice of Beauty	2	0

GALOPS.

Girls of the Period	1	8	Postman	1	8
Orpheus	1	8	St. Valentine	1	8
Galway Packet	1	8	Abyssinian	1	8
Glorioso	1	8	Not for Joseph	1	8
Firemans	2	0	Encore	1	8
Burlesque	1	8	Immenseкoff	1	8
Coming of age	1	4	Zoo	1	8
Wind-Up	2	0	Prince Imperial	1	8
Velocipede	1	8	After Dark	1	8
Tramp	2	0	Snow Drift	1	8
Night Bell	1	8	Domino Noir	1	8

QUADRILLES.

Juanita	2	0	Chignon	2	0
Original Lancers	1	8	Grand Duchess	2	0
Merry Bells	1	8	After Dark	2	0
Welcome Guest	1	8	London by Night	2	0
Bishop's Melodies	1	8	L'Enfant	2	0
Flowers of Beauty	1	8	Rage of London	2	0
Three little Kittens	1	8	Tommy Dodd	2	0
Les Jolis Oiseaux	1	8			

COMIC SONGS.

Ten little Niggers	1	8	The Mermaid	1	8
Up in a Balloon (Ladies).	1	8	Man at the Wheel	1	8
Do. (Gentlemen)	1	8	The Tailor and the Crow.	1	8
Mouse Trap Man	1	8	Jack on Wires	1	8
I'm always a Swell	1	8	Oxford Joe	1	8
The Comical Ghosts	1	8	Tommy Dodd	1	8

The above are English price, i. e. eight annas to a shilling.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WE have the pleasure to inform our friends and the public, that our London House has been honored with commands to supply HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, with our WINES.

The selection of our Brand by the critical tastes for Royalty affords us a further most gratifying proof that our Wines are considered worthy of so exalted a patronage.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.
Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London,
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak, without much change in rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Noml. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
5,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	592½
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600 nl.
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	337½
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142—43
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,600
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,460
	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,800
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1,100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	10,500
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,275
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	980
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	270
30,000	2,500	2,500	499 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,850
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,500
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	905
2,080,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	500—4
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,100
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

SHIPPING COMPANY.

6,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ...... | 1,290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	450
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	770
	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,470
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,165
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,046,000	500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	40—45
800,000	25	12½	do.	Do. China	3—3½
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	5½
2,000,000	100	35	Sept. '67	" Trdg & B'nkg	6
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
				East India Bank's	15—16
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	7

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	525—30
800,000	3,500	2,350	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	175
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	5

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 4th July, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	63,822	13	0
Merchandize	1,04,076	2	10
Electric Telegraph	1,230	14	0
Earth Trains	1,639	12	0
Total Rs.	1,70,769	9	10
Corresponding week last year open 873½ Miles ... Total Rs.	2,61,573	8	2
Decrease	90,803	14	4

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 3rd July, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	24,300	13	3
Merchandize	29,208	9	1
Back Bay Earth Trains	332	8	0
Electric Telegraph	474	7	0
Total Rs.	54,316	5	4

Corresponding week in July, 1868. Open 306 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,087	13	6
Merchandize	24,092	13	7
Electric Telegraph	313	6	11
Total Rs.	58,494	2	0
Decrease	4,177	12	8

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 9.

Wallace, Major, 20th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on privilege leave, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 9.

Sir John Louis, Bart., Captain, 3rd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 6th July, 1869.

The undermentioned officer has obtained privilege leave:—

H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Hunter, for 30 days, from the 8th July 1869.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 7th July, 1869.

Official notification has been received of Lieutenant Wise, of the 8th Foot, having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the 1st Battalion:—

Official notification has been received of Lieutenant Clayton, of the 8th Foot, having been removed to the 2nd Battalion.

All medical officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army in charge of regiments, detachments, &c., of native troops are required to submit weekly reports of sickness and mortality for the information of His Excellency the Commender-in-Chief, under instructions to be issued by the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department.

Poona, 8th July, 1869.

The medical officers named in G. O. C. No. 79 of 23rd January last were authorized to travel expeditiously at the public expense.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. "
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. "
	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. "
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. "
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Ethiopia (s)	McCallum	Calcutta, June 15.
	H. M.'s Coromandel (s)	Campbell	Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Inglewood	Jameson	Batavia.
	Robert Lees	Wilkins	Calcutta.
	Emeu (s)	Babot	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque H. Van Brabant, Strohmeger, to Bangkok.

Ship Corra Linn, Lamont, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 4 Allahabad ... —— ——

River Lune ... —— ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 3 Maurice & Reunion...Hundgreo......Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July 3 Kurrachee (s) .... —— ......Galle.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th July, at 2 P.M.; the after-packe at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	July 13	Tuesday	Aug. 17
	" 20	"	" 24
	" 27	"	" 31
	Aug. 3	"	Sept. 7
	" 10	"	" 14
		Saturday	" 25

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President ex officio.

Hon. Sir R. COUCH.
Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.
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Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON.
Rev. T. K. WEATHERHEAD.
Rev. C. GILDER.

A. C. MOORE, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
Hon. A. H. CAMPBELL.
W. WEDDERBURN, Esq.
Rev. G. C. REYNELL.

Hon. Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. COOPER, B.A.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss WATLING.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BILBY—July 5th, at Poona, of cholera, Alfred Ernest John, youngest son of the late J. J. Bilby, Chief Engineer of the Apollo Cotton Press, aged 7 years, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

REYNOLDS—June 28th, at Midnapore, the wife of H. F. Reynolds, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

FENWICK—July 4th, at 9, Hare Street, after a lingering painful illness, Susannah Marie, wife of George Roe Fenwick, late Captain 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WELLS—July 2nd, at Oossoor, the wife of S. Wells, M. D., Remount Depot, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

DODD—July 2nd, at Nynee Tal, Charles Frederick Russell, only child of Lieutenant and Mrs. Charles A. Dodd, aged 22 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

WE need scarcely draw attention to the Report of the Bombay Bank Commission which has at length been sent to us for publication, and an instalment of which appears elsewhere. The document, itself, is very long—forty-seven pages of the Blue Book folio size—and we can only reprint it in convenient sections. But it will not lose any interest on that account, as the Commissioners have treated the subject in periods. When completed the reader will see that, as a composition, it has considerable dramatic force, and that the Commissioners have told the strange story they had to tell with no lack of point. That a readable document has been made out of a mass of details but too familiar to the people of Bombay is creditable to the literary power of the Commission. At the same time it is, of course, almost impossible that there should be anything new in the Report, and the attraction it must have for our readers will be found in the treatment of the subject and the judgment passed on the prominent actors in the tragedy.

We have now reached another stage in this deplorable business. We have the record of the Commission, and the public will look anxiously for any sign of further proceedings. On this head it would be premature to express an opinion; as it certainly would be rash to pretend to give any counsel. That there was much weakness, folly, knavery even, in the transactions of the shameful period covered by the Report is but too manifest. That inside and outside the Bank there was a disregard of the laws of honour—even commercial honour—of morality—even commercial morality—all will agree. That there was incredible neglect, a strange recklessness, an absence of foresight, a general beggar-my-neighbour mode of conducting business is graven down with a clearness rarely to be found. But it remains, and must remain, until actually tested in a court of justice, doubtful whether there was legal criminality, and, until it is tested in a court of law, such a failure of trust as will make the Directors liable for damages. That conduct like that in which some of the parties indulged deserved condign punishment we have no sort of doubt. Yet, although a clever attorney might frame a plausible bill of indictment, it is most uncertain whether the charges would stand the searching analysis they would get in a court of justice.

To our minds the most painful lesson imparted by the Report and Evidence is the utter failure of Government in those despicable days of shame and frailty. There is nowhere any evidence that the Government of Bombay had the least sense of its duty or responsibility, or the faintest estimate of the work it has to perform in this country. The Government of Bombay, indeed, quitted the solid ground of fact and gave itself up to illusions. Showy sentiment, fallacious doctrine, and practice in accordance therewith, marked the course of Sir Bartle Frere. He was as an owl in the broad sunlight, but, unhappily, not conscious of his defective vision; he prated of progress, equality, fraternity, with most disastrous effects; and he stimulated when he should have restrained the spirit of speculation. From his reign we way date the general falling off and decay of Government, just as obvious now, though in a different direction, as it was in 1863-6. Under a strong Government with power of insight, the mania would not have arisen to the height it did, and certainly the money entrusted to the Old Bank of Bombay would not have been allowed to run out like water into the pocket of any needy or greedy speculator. But we have quitted the era of strong Governments based on solid facts, and governing in accordance with them; and have entered upon the period when words stand for things and rosy sentiments for hard realities. In a future, and perhaps not distant day, the historian will describe the collapse and ruin of British power in India and the anarchy which succeeded it, and when he does he will ascribe no small part of it to the school, which at Home and in this country found an excellent representative in Sir Bartle Frere.

THERE are signs that Brahmoism in Bengal is entering a new phase. In the shape of flags, flowers, and other devices for appealing to the imagination, it is availing itself of elements of popularity which it had hitherto despised. The movement has been stigmatised as retrogressive. Whether it is so or not, depends entirely on the function which these ornaments perform; whether they enter into the idea of worship either as means or objects, or whether they are regarded merely as accidents, bestowing beauty and tenderness on the occasion of worship. In a practical sense, moreover, it is doubtful whether an ideal too abstract and lofty for ordinary sympathies is preferable to one more moderately pitched and more generally acceptable. The value of religion is so much connected with its fitness for its professors, that it is almost impossible to estimate progress by an ideal standard. It is certain that hitherto Brahmoism has made but poor progress. It has appealed purely to the upper or more highly educated classes; and no religion has ever lasted under these conditions. We are aware of no period in history in which the upper classes have had a religion of their own, though they have often been non-religious. Brahmoism is too abstruse to be intelligible and too plain to be attractive to the multitude in India. The intellectual condition of the people of India, properly speaking, is certainly not higher than that of the people of Europe in the Middle Ages; and we know that Christianity was compelled to associate itself not only with æsthetic display of a higher kind, and with much barbaric pomp and show; with colour, with noise, with some very near approaches to idolatry to suit them. But if the intellectual condition of the people of India is not higher than of Mediæval Europe, the monotony of Indian life under British rule far exceeds that of Middle Age life in feudal Europe. There is really nothing to relieve it but the display belonging to the old religious festivals of the people. If they may be expected to give up their old religion, it is only on the condition that they shall not be deprived of this source of relief. The display may be adapted to new ideas, but, in some form or other, it must be retained. Even the Christian religion in Europe was compelled to admit the old feast days into its calendar, and with them much of the paraphernalia of the old faith. The failure of the Protestant, and the comparative success of the Roman Catholic, missionary in India has again exemplified the necessity of this plasticity. We need not be in a hurry to condemn Brahmoism for acknowledging it; for it is scarcely possible that it should continue to exist in its present cold, isolated position.

Mahomedanism in India is another example of the same truth; it has been compelled to accommodate itself to the sympathies of its proselytes, by admitting many things that purists might consider idolatrous.

We look upon it, then, as in some sense an earnest of the spread of Brahmoism that it has taken to gaudy processions with flags and flowers and music. Nor are we of opinion that the course adopted involves any moral sacrifice. It is an absolute necessity of all religious feeling that it should engage the imagination; the least sensuous religion is no more exempt from this necessity than the most sensuous. Deprived of external sources of gratification, the imagination finds less harmless objects within. The terrible revelations of modern revivals show conclusively that the attempt to sweep away all concrete subjects of religious sentiment is worse than a failure. Flags and flowers, and even pictures, are harmless toys compared with the ideas conjured up by religious phrenzy when the mind is unamused. But, assuming that the tendency to sensuous adornment to which Brahmoism is now accused of yielding, were really indicative of moral retrogression, it is not sure that it would be a matter for regret. The highest standard is not attainable at one leap; and those who would educate a people, whether in religion or in secular wisdom, must not be too far in advance of them. If Brahmoism is to be really useful it must be popular; and it can never be popular unless it holds out some attraction to vulgar minds. A much more serious charge brought against the Bramhists was that of Keshub-worship; but the indignation with which it has been denied shows that, even if it had any foundation in fact, there was never any danger of its meeting with the general approval of the sect. The history of every new religion shows that personal influence is an important condition of success. In India, perhaps, it is especially necessary, if the people are to be won; loyalty to an idea is a stage beyond personal loyalty, and one to which the popular mind in India has not attained. The decadence of Hindooism itself is synonymous with the decadence of its priesthood. Ram Mohun Roy is not the prophet of Brahmoism, and its development since his time has not been connected with any great names, or strongly marked individual influences. Professedly eclectic, it draws its inspiration from a multitude of sources; and a certain amount of heterogeneity of doctrine is the inevitable result. It has already shown a tendency to split up into sects which is inimical to progress.

WE believe that His Excellency the Governor will arrive in Bombay this afternoon for a brief stay in order to transact business.

IT is stated in a home paper that the Warwickshire scandal case has been removed from the list for trial in the Divorce Court, on the ground of the lady's insanity.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MALLESON, we observe, left Simla on Saturday last for Calcutta *en route* to Mysore, to take up his appointment as guardian to the young Maharajah.

WE find that the gentleman in Abyssinia, who sent us the letter we published yesterday, was a colonel in the "ever-victorious army" which served in China, under Colonel Gordon, in 1863 and 1864. He was on the staff, and served throughout the campaign, and we find him mentioned in Mr. Andrew Wilson's interesting book among the officers who "particularly distinguished themselves, being frequently in front and very much exposed." He was wounded at Soochow (when a Major) and on a later date at Kintang. We hear him spoken of as an energetic sensible man, and if he survives his connection with Tigrè we shall give him credit for uncommon prudence also, even in his rashness. We daresay there are few who would envy the position of the commander of Prince Kassa's "disciplined forces."

"JUBBULPORE," says the local "Chronicle," "is decidedly looking up. We hear certain of the native mahajuns and shroffs and a sprinkling of Bengalee Baboos, with Baba Bulwant Rao, commonly called the Saugor Rajah, at their head, have formed themselves into a miniature British Indian Association!"

WE learn from Nusseerabad, through a contemporary, of a fresh outbreak of cholera there of a fatal type. Up to the afternoon of the 30th ult. there had been 12 cases in the Royals with 10 deaths. The Artillery remained free from the scourge, and the N. I. had suffered comparatively little. The natives were suffering much. In the district of Azimgurh, also, the disease is prevailing. Medicines had been deposited at each police station for distribution to all applicants.

IN May 1867 it was found necessary to extend to the Peshawur, Kohat, and Huzara districts in the Punjab the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1867, which enabled the local authorities to deal summarily with murderous outrages. In compliance with the recommendation of the Punjab Government, the Governor General in Council has now sanctioned the extension of the Act to the districts of Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Bunnoo, as several instances of outrage have of late occurred in the Bunnoo district, and the population all along the lower border is more or less fanatical.

RAJAH TEIOHBUN DEO of Bamra, one of the Gurjat chiefs near Sumbulpore, in the Central Provinces, died in May last, and has been succeeded by his nephew, Wasdeo Deo. The deceased chief went as usual to bathe in a tank in his palace grounds, and was there bitten by a snake. He returned to the palace, and informed his people of what had happened. All the magicians and medical men of the country were instantly summoned to attend upon him, but their efforts were of no avail, and the Rajah died on the night of the 12th May, having placed the turban on the head of his nephew whom he had always recognized as his heir, and having appointed his illegitimate son, Brindabun Chunder, to be Dewan. The Government of India has accordingly recognized Wasdeo Deo, who is a young man of intelligence and promise, as Rajah of Bamra.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

LONDON, 7TH JULY.

The House of Lords have adopted an amendment of clause 29 of the Irish Church Bill, vesting Ulster in church glebes (thus received).

The Duke of Argyll has announced his intention to submit, on the 19th instant, a despatch from the Government of India relative to the construction of railways, together with a statement of (their) financial affairs.

The Queen yesterday invested General Jacob with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

The Emperor's speech to the troops at Chalons was not of a striking character. The official journals praise it as peaceful, while other papers consider it to be warlike.

The Emperor, in a letter to M. Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif, says that after as before the elections "my Government will continue the work of reconciling strong power with liberal institutions."

LONDON, 6TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

In the Manchester market business is checked by holders asking advanced prices.

7 lb. Shirtings	9s. 9d.
8¼ " "	11s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 5d.

The sum of £157,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

LONDON, 7TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Prices were unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 9TH JULY, 4-12 P.M.

Govt. Paper { Fours Rs. 5.
Fives Rs. 8½.
Fives and a half, Rs. 14-2.

Exchange, six months sight, 1s. 11 9/16d.
Freights, Deadweight, price nominal.
Jute and Linseed, £1 17s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 5-10 to 5-12.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-8.
Mule Twist, 6 annas 9 pie.
Market for piece-goods, fairly animated.
Market for twist, rising.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations was held at Poona on Thursday. Various papers were presented. The report of the Select Committee on the Cotton Frauds Act Amendment Bill was laid on the table. The Bill authorizing the destruction of useless records in the Courts in the Province of Sind went through all its stages and was passed. The Bill empowering the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay to raise a loan for temporary purposes was read a first and second time. Some slight alterations were made in the first and second sections, and the further consideration in detail was postponed until the next meeting of the Council. The Bill for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in Bombay was read a third time and passed. The period for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Kurrachee Municipal Bil was extended. The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott gave notice of his intention to move, at the next sitting of the Council, the insertion of two new sections in the Bill to empower the Justices of Bombay to raise a loan for temporary purposes. The full report of the proceedings will appear in Monday's *Gazette*.

THE PROPOSED SWIMMING BATH AND RACQUET COURT.

WE are glad to find that the proposal to establish a swimming bath and racquet court on the Esplanade has been taken up in a manner which promises success. Meetings have recently been held at the Town Hall to consider the subject, and one of the chief objects at present in view is to get a suitable site from Government—about which, we have reason to think, there will be no great difficulty. We learn that H. E. the Governor has kindly expressed his approbation of the scheme; and as soon as the necessary plans and estimates are completed, a formal application will be submitted to Government for a grant of land on the Esplanade. The committee at present acting consists of the following gentlemen, who have power to add to their number:—Messrs. A. Crawford, C.S., C. E. Chapman, C.S., Cleveland, Eccles, Foggo, Fogo, Bostock, Graham, LeMesurier, Maxwell, Morriss, Nicol, Oliphant, Reynolds, Souter, C.S.I., Turner, Taylor, and Hay. A better committee could not be desired. Mr. LeMesurier has kindly drawn out rough plans and estimates for the proposed buildings, which are estimated at a moderate cost. Mr. Chapman also has submitted a financial statement in regard to the raising of capital, and he estimates the returns will yield a fair remuneration to subscribers, after providing for all expenses. The committee will be happy to receive suggestions; and the honorary secretary is prepared to receive and register the names of gentlemen in favour of the proposed scheme. Mr. Morriss is acting as honorary secretary *pro tem.*

MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

ON Saturday last Lieutenant General Sir Robert Garrett died in London. He served with the 6th Division in the Peninsula in 1811, with the 4th Division in 1812 and 1813, and was present in all the actions, sieges, and smaller affairs in which these two divisions were respectively engaged from Fuentes d'Onor, in May 1811, until the end of 1813, when he was sent to England for recovery from his wounds. He received two wounds in the attack on the Forts of Salamanca, on which occasion the command of the Light Company of the Queen's and of some Artillery devolved upon him, as he was the only surviving officer of the column with which he attacked; and he was again severely wounded in the Pyrenees. He received the war medal with four clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Pyrenees. He commanded a brigade of the 4th Division before Sebastopol from November 1854 to October 1855, when he succeeded to the command of that division and held it till the final evacuation of the Crimea.

By his death Colonel Daubeny, C.B., half-pay 71st Foot, the present Inspector of Army Clothing, becomes a Major General in the Army, and Majors Gibb, R.A., Wilson, R.A., Maclachlan, R.A., Gulliver, R.E., Maunsell, R.E., Thomas, R.A., Sankey, R.E., Tennant, R.E., Medley, R.E., Innes, R.E., Chesney, R.E., Warrand, R.E., Brownlow, R.E., and Hovenden, R.E., lieutenant colonels in the army. The coloncley of the 43rd Foot also falls vacant. It may not improbably be bestowed upon Major General Brook Taylor, or Major-General George Napier, C.B.; as the former has a command in Bengal, it is not improbable that the latter has the better chance of obtaining the regiment.

The official resignation of the commander-in-chief at Bombay by Lord Napier of Magdala has reached England. Yesterday it was decided that his successor should be the Honourable Sir Augustus Spencer, K.C.B., who at present is the president of the Committee sitting at the Horse Guards to reform the authorized evolutions of infantry. Sir Augustus will leave England early in July so as to relieve Lord Napier in August. It is not yet decided what officers are to form his personal staff.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been caused by the Gazette which appeared on Her Majesty's birthday, and bestowed the Knighthood or Companionship of the Order of the Bath on several officers. It is roundly asserted that some of the selections were due more to the effect of perpetual entreaties than to the claims of meritorious service, and those who expected the honour and did not receive it are naturally among the grumblers. It is seriously proposed that a chapter should be established to sift the claims of aspirants to the Bath in the same manner as is done in Austria with regard to the bestowal of the Order of Maria Theresa. It is argued that by the formation of such a tribunal the most eligible candidate would always receive the reward, and that the military and naval authorities would no longer be subjected to the importunate solicitations of unworthy candidates, and of the odium incurred by the refusal of the decoration to those who consider themselves neglected by omission. It can hardly be doubted that this arrangement would be beneficial, and that its adoption would tend to heighten the respect in which the honour of the Bath is held, as it would be clear to the world that no officers were ever chosen for the decoration who had not the highest claims, and that no favouritism or affection intruded upon the selection of the recipients.

Last night the Army Estimates were finally passed by the House of Commons, and no scheme of Army Reform can be expected to be promulgated until next year. The Secretary of State for War is, however, busily engaged in considering the important question of the formation of an Army of Reserve and of a reduction of the period of the soldier's service in the ranks. At present he seems disposed to lean towards a period of enlistment for twelve years, of which five shall be passed under the colours and seven in the reserve, but it is believed that he may be convinced that a period of enlistment of ten years, of which the first three shall be passed in the ranks, with the option of a re-engagement for seven years, or seven years' service in the reserve, will be found to fulfil all the requirements of the service.

It is doubtful whether the new Department of Control will come into play before the 1st August, as there has been some delay caused by protracted negotiations between the War Office and the Treasury. These will, it is hoped, be speedily concluded, and the new department in full working order by the beginning of August. As soon as the Royal Warrant for the new Army Service Corps has been sanctioned by the Treasury, and approved by Her Majesty, it will be promulgated, and officers of the existing Military Train will be invited to select whether they will join the Army Service Corps, or go upon half-pay; in the latter case they will probably receive a step of rank.

Considerable excitement has been caused in England, after the assertions officially made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the authorized statement in the *Bombay Gazette*, that three weeks before the departure of Sir Robert Napier to assume the command in Abyssinia, regular monthly accounts, duly vouched and audited, had commenced to be sent home, and have been continued up to the present time. Yet on the 5th March the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, with the exception of a vague telegram on the 17th December, he had not been able to extract any account from the Bombay Government, or any reason why one was not rendered. There are constant enquiries—Have the documents despatched from Bombay ever been received in this country, and if so, why are they withheld from the Treasury? A strange fatality seems to attend the transmission of official documents connected with Abyssinia. The long delay in answering Theodore's letter to the Queen was the first cause of all our trouble there. Let us hope that the delay in the production of the accounts may have a less serious result on the British taxpayer!

On the 15th of this month a series of experiments was commenced at Dartmoor to determine the relative merits of segment and shrapnel shells. As yet it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion, but I hope by next week to be able to give a succinct account of the trial and its results.

Major Rodohtsch, of the Austrian Army, who accompanied the Abyssinian expeditionary force, has published an account of his observations in the Austrian *Militärische Zeitschrift.* He speaks in complimentary terms of the zeal and bravery of the officers and men of the expedition, but he considers that from the want of a sudden system of military organization the means we employed were far in excess of the results obtained from them, and he believes that the success of the expedition was due much more to the skill, foresight, and prudence of the Commander-in-Chief than either to regimental or administrative arrangements of our military system.

Her Majesty's screw troopship Simoom, Capt. T. B. Lethridge, which arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday from Plymouth, with the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade on board, under the command of Major Stephens, has received orders from the Admiralty to sail from Portsmouth on the 24th instant for Quebec, with discharged dockyard workmen and other emigrants on board, in lieu of the Urgent, Captain S. H. Henderson, previously selected for that duty. The 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, comprising 18 officers, with their families, 333 non-commissioned officers and privates, 27 women, and 28 children, were disembarked from the Simoom at Portsmouth Dockyard on Wednesday, and forwarded on by special train over the South-Western Railway to the camp at Aldershot, *via* Farnborough. The Simoom also brought from Plymouth a few naval and marine invalids and time-expired men to Portsmouth, transferred from Her Majesty's screw troopship Himalaya, brought to England by the latter ship from New Zealand, who were also landed yesterday at Portsmouth, and sent on by rail to their respective destinations. On arrival at Quebec, after discharging her emigrant freight, the Simoom will convey thence four batteries of the 3rd brigade of Royal Artillery to Halifax, returning to Quebec with the artillery relieved there. From Quebec the Simoom will return to England with the 13th Hussars and Royal Artillery.

BOMBAY.

THE S. S. ETHIOPIA, Captain D. McCallum, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. Persse, Mr. S. Dawson, Mr. L. H. Martin, and Mr. Pater.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.—We believe that a public meeting of native inhabitants of Bombay will be convened next week for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee before his departure to England.

VEHAR WATER.—The height of water at the tower at Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 47 feet (the rainfall up to date being 14 inches and 5-10ths); on the corresponding date last year the height was 50 feet (the rain-fall being 21 inches 5-10ths.)

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A SHIP-CAPTAIN.—Yesterday morning about three o'clock the captain of the Catherine Rankin, now in Bombay harbour, jumped over board and was drowned. He had appeared unwell for a few days past, and we hear that he had had a sunstroke. He was last seen alive on the previous night about eight o'clock.

THE CITY OF LAHORE.—The ship City of Lahore, which left Bombay in the first week in June, put into Carwar ten days afterwards for repairs, having lost her foremast, bowsprit, and foreyard. Having been thoroughly repaired, the ship was towed out of Carwar, on Thursday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

THE POONA WATER WORKS.—It is satisfactory to learn that the water works at Kurrukwasla are progressing favourably under the immediate superintendence of Lieutenant Buckle of the Royal Engineers. Mr. Sergeant Henry, of the Belgaum district, and Mr. White, who were but recently in charge of the water works at Pashan, have both been transferred to Kurrukwasla as an emergent case.—*Deccan Herald.*

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at New Memonwada, in regard to the death of Leelbaee, woman. Deceased, who was subject to fits of insanity, was missed last Thursday evening from her husband's house. A search was made for her during the night at several places, and she was ultimately found drowned in a well in the neighbourhood of the house. Verdict—"Found drowned."

HIGH COURT.—We understand that Government have asked the Judges of the High Court whether they can spare the services of Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao, Deputy Registrar, and Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, translator and interpreter of the High Court, for employment in the Judicial Department. We believe that Government propose to appoint the first named gentleman to be first class subordinate judge at Kaira, in room of Rao Bahadoor Muddon Shreecrishna.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last an inquest was held at Upper Colaba concerning the death of Soobana Powar. About 1 P.M., on Wednesday, deceased, a blaster, ignited four blasts at a spot in Colaba, out of which three exploded, and as the fourth did not explode, he went to see what was the matter. When near it, however, it also exploded, and he died in consequence instantaneously. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM AN ASSAULT.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, on view of the body of Purbut Mowjee, a cultivator, aged about sixty years. On the morning of Friday, the 11th ultimo, deceased, his son, and another, were sleeping on the verandah of their house at Worlee, when about fifteen men came there and beat them with sticks and ran away. The men had a torch with them, which they extinguished as soon as an alarm was raised. The deceased received a wound in the head and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he was kept one day and then taken home. Fever ensued, and he died on Thursday. The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry till Friday, the 16th instant.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a European general court martial held at Poona, on Monday, the 28th June, Private Henry Thackery, of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—"1st Charge. Habitual drunkenness, in having been drunk in barracks at Poona on the 9th day of June 1869, that being the fourth time of his being drunk within 365 days. 2nd Charge. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence in having at the place and time stated in the 1st charge, used violence against Corporal William Kerr, of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment, by stabbing him in the thigh with a bayonet, the said Corporal William Kerr, of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment, being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The above being in breach of the Articles of War." The court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to be deprived of one penny a day of his pay for 672 days, and to be imprisoned with hard labour for 730 days. This sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

A ROW WITH "LOAFERS."

IN the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, William Jones, Thomas Farrell and James Lee, described as loafers, were charged, No. 1 with being drunk and disorderly in a public place, No 2 with resisting a police officer in the execution of his duty, and No. 3 with inciting others to resist a police officer in the execution of his duty.

Mr. J.D. Freeman, Shipping Master, deposed—Yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, Jones came into my office tipsy and interfered with the clerks there. I told him to desist and to go out of the office. He would not do so, and at last Constable D'Arcy interfered. Jones bit him and he struck Jones in return. The other two prisoners interfered and tried to rescue Jones.

Mr. J. D'Arcy, police inspector, deposed—Yesterday, at about two o'clock, I found Jones drunk in the Shipping Office. I told him to leave the office but he would not do so. I was obliged to drag him out, and when I got him to the bottom of the steps, I wanted to handcuff him. He bit me on my left leg when I struck him. No. 2, who was near, interfered and struck me with his fist on my mouth, and I laid hold of him and threw him down. Lee, by words and action, was inciting others to interfere in the execution of my duty. Jones and Farrell were kicking and biting me.

Jones was sent to prison for three weeks and Farrell for one week, whilst Lee was discharged.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

7th Sunday after Trinity—July 11th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 205 and 168.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 222 and 143.—Anthem, "Great is the Lord" (Dr. Hayes.)

The Offertories to be devoted to the poor of the district.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 147 and 181.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 179. Anthem, "Lord of all power and might."

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon by the Rev. W. Maule. Hymns 206 (Thee we adore, O hidden Saviour, Thee) and 20 (Morn of morns, and day of days.)

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 157 part 2 (O Jesu, King most wonderful), 197 (O God, our help in ages past), and 15 (The sun is sinking fast).

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 181 and 222.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising. Hymn 175.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 185, 139 and 14.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board H. M. S. Auckland near the Customs Bunder by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., at 11 o'clock A.M.

STEAMER REPORT.

AUGAUM, 9th, 10 A.M.—H. M.'s Mail steamer Cashmere passing for Lingah.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th, 12 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 7th July, via Russia, 16th June.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 7th July.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 3rd and 4th July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	8 15	1 11
" Calcutta	21 56	1 51
" Madras	4 59	1 38

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 9th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·950, rain 20 cents.

KOLAPORE, 9th, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 86.

TUTICORIN, 9th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 21, barometer 29·87.

COCHIN, 9th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 78·5, barometer 29·954, rain 61 cents, sky cumulus.

CARWAR, 9th, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light variable, thermometer 81, barometer 29·97.

VINGORLA, 9th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south moderate, thermometer 84, rain 1 inch 25 cents.

MANGALORE, 9th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80·50, rain 45 cents.

PAUMBEN, 9th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·94.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the last meeting of shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, I believe the directors informed the shareholders that the two thousand shares of rupees four thousand one hundred paid-up were to be decreased to fifteen hundred shares of rupees two thousand fully paid up, as soon as the liabilities of the company had been settled. I believe the liabilities have now been settled by the sale of one hundred and thirty forfeited shares of the company, at about rupees nine hundred per share, and many shareholders, as well as myself, would be glad to learn the directors' reasons for not having convened a special general meeting of shareholders before this, in order that the necessary resolutions may be passed to carry out their proposals.—Yours, &c.,

RUINED SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 8th July.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9TH JULY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

CHARGES AGAINST SAILORS.—R. Farrel, C. Mackenzie, and R. Richardson, of the British ship Foundling, were sent to prison for three weeks for disobedience on board. They had been drunk on board ship and unable to do their work.—Charles Winters and Charles Stewart, of the ship Denmark, were sent to prison, each for a week, for desertion from their ship.

BREACH OF LICENSE.—Abdool Abraham was fined Rs. 2 for carrying more passengers in his boat than his license allowed.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—Sewla Camoo was sent to prison for three weeks for having, on 8th inst., a silk cap in his possession reasonably suspected of being stolen.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—9TH JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULTS.—Tookaram Balloo, engine fitter, was charged with committing an assault against the person of Balloo Gungajee. It appeared from the evidence that defendant is the son of the prosecutor, and fifteen days ago he left his house without telling anybody. This day complainant found his son in the house of a prostitute, and called him down. He came down and abused the complainant, and said, "Are you in want of my wages, take them," and with this he caught him by the hair of his head and gave him a blow with his fist under his eye, and one on his chest. The defendant admitted being in the house of a prostitute, but denied having assaulted his father. The Magistrate convicted the defendant and sentenced him to fourteen days' hard labour.—Baker Rubee, a labourer, was charged with committing an assault against the person of Canjee Walljee, by striking him with a stick on his hand and face. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20, or, in default of payment, to suffer a month's rigorous imprisonment.—Nana Hurry, a carpenter, was charged with being drunk and committing an assault against the person of Anna Rittoo, a Goanese woman. Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, the prosecutrix went to the bazaar, and on her return home she found the prisoner in her room. She told him to leave the place, whereupon he seized her, threw her down, beat her, and behaved indecently towards her. She raised an alarm, and a policeman came there and arrested the prisoner. The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty of the offence and fined him Rs. 10, or in default, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for seven days.—Pandia Shaik Aladin was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for assaulting one Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee, and also causing destruction to his property.

FIRE AT PILOT BUNDER.

ABOUT 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in one of the sheds at Pilot Bunder occupied by the stores of the B. I. S. N. Company. The shed in which the fire occurred being built of bamboos roofed with palm leaves was almost immediately in flames throughout its whole length, and the fire soon caught hold of an adjoining shed. Pilot Bunder is quite close to the Colaba cantonment, and in a short time after the fire broke out a number of men belonging to the 23rd Regiment were on the spot, and the fire-engine of the regiment was soon brought down. Colonel Elgee, of the 23rd, also hastened to the burning sheds, and arranged his men into squads, when they rendered great assistence in keeping the flames from taking hold of another shed, only a few feet from the one in which the fire broke out, and also from spreading to a large quantity of coal which was stored close by. Fortunately it was high tide when the fire occurred, and the sheds being close to the shore a plentiful supply of water was obtained for the engines. The fire was completely subdued before ten o'clock. By the fire two cadjan sheds and a quantity of canvas and other marine stores have been destroyed. Many of the tools of the workmen have also been lost, and some machiney has suffered some damage. Altogether the damage done will amount to about Rs. 20,000. A fire-engine from the Fort proceeded to Pilot Bunder as soon as possible, but owing to the praiseworthy exertions of the soldiers all necessity for it had been prevented before it arrived. Plans for new stores sheds for the B. I. S.N. Co. on the Carnac Bunder have, we believe, been prepared some time back, and probably the occurrence of the fire, which will cause considerable inconvenience, will hasten forward the building of the new godowns. The sheds at Pilot Bunder, we may add, belonged to Government, and were only leased by the B. I. S. N. Company.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the International Exhibition of Bombay Company was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, for the purpose of receiving the liquidator's report and statement of accounts. Only four shareholders, besides the liquidator, attended, two Europeans and two Parsees.

The proceedings were commenced by the reading of the liquidator's report, of which the following is a brief abstract:—

The liquidation of the company, it was stated, had extended over three years, and the several claims on the company had been settled on the best terms possible. Under the head of building account there appeared a total of Rs. 1,10,427-9-4. One item of this amount was Rs. 52,500 paid to Mr. Brassey for compensation for self and sub-contractors, and which was paid in compromise of a claim made for Rs. 90,000. The amount claimed by Messrs Trubshawe and Roger Smith, architects, was Rs. 59,921, equal to 5 per cent on the estimated cost of the building—viz. Rs. 12,00,000—which the architects had stated they could not reduce as i would be departing from the professional charges issued by the Royal Institute of Architects. The amount was therefore paid in full, but the architects made a contribution of Rs. 5,000 to the funds of the company. The salary account amounted to Rs. 1,65,616-2-2. Of this sum the London office absorbed Rs. 78,770 as follows:—500 guineas to Mr. P. C. Owen for his valuable services; £1,200 to Mr. Conder, sub-engineer, who claimed his salary for two years and a half at £600 per annum, but compromised for £1,200; £125 to Mr. Charles Eastlake, correspondent of the company, for six months services; £1,875 to Mr. C. C. Black, travelling secretary, and £500 to Mr. Charles Gray, a clerk, for the full term of two years and a half for which they were engaged. Mr. M. F. Gray, the special agent of the company, had drawn for himself a salary for three years, instead of two years and a half. Mr. Gray's salary had been fixed at Rs. 1,000 a month, and he had kept Rs. 36,000, or an excess of Rs. 6,000. When called upon to pay the money, Mr. Gray had represented that he had suffered loss by joining the company, and that his future prospects were thereby much injured. The matter was therefore left in the hands of the shareholders. The amount of compensation paid in the Bombay office was Rs. 17,150, of which Rs. 12,150 were paid to Dr. Birdwood, joint secretary, who was appointed on Rs. 1,250 a month from January 1865. Dr. Birdwood was in office one year. The compensation in his case amounted to about Rs. 675 a month, or a little more than half pay for the unexpired period of the guaranteed two years and a half. Mr. J. R. Beardmore was paid Rs. 5,000. His salary was Rs. 600 a month, and he was in office from January 1865 to the end of May 1866. Dr. Bhau Dajee, also appointed a joint secretary from January 1865 at Rs. 1,250 a month, received a salary for eight months, but neither demanded nor obtained any compensation.

Mr. Hermann Jacob said he had known many shareholders of this company in Europe, who had expressed to him their desire to look into the carryings-on of the company after his return to Bombay, and he could not help making a few remarks on the report of the liquidator. The statements put forth in the report seemed to show that this company was originally established with the view of its remaining as much as possible in a small circle, and dealing with that small circle in the most liberal and lavish manner that could possibly be imagined, that system had been carried on steadily for three or four years, and was elaborately shown in the report now before the meeting. Every single man in the company, from the highest paid at Rs. 1,250 a month, to the lowest, had been engaged on the express condition that he was engaged on a guarantee of two and a half years' salary. But were there no men to be got in Bombay or in the British Isles, who would have done the business of a still-born company without their salary being guaranteed for two years and a half, or even for a less remuneration than had been given to the servants of the company. He thought there were, but this company being confined to a small circle of friends, and their salaries being guaranteed for two years and a half, the shareholders must by law abide by it. The shareholders had certainly been most liberally drawn upon. The servants of the company had all been liberally compromised with; and Mr. Grey, whose duties did not clearly appear, not satisfied with his £3,000 salary, had gone so far as to draw £600 more. And now he came asking them to forgive this overdrawal of money. He certainly would move that Mr. Grey be directed to refund the £600 immediately. And then as to the New York transaction, though news of the company having stopped was sent by telegraph, they must have been in a great hurry to invest the money, for Rs. 50,000 was given to a firm which failed in a few weeks, and the result was a loss of Rs. 28,000 to the company. Then there was that model of the exhibition building which cost £360, and which was offered for auction, and the highest bid was Rs. 16. That model had been bought by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee for Rs. 50 for presentation to the Asiatic Society's Museum, and a very good investment it was. And after the terrible losses and heart-burning of the shareholders, Messrs. Watson and Leith were recommended for a presentation of plate. Anything more comical he had never heard.

The Chairman—But they did a good deal of work.

Mr. Jacob said the company had paid men for this work, without having these gentlemen's services. It was his sincere conviction that the company had been floated by interest; it came into the world still-born; it was then laid hold of and nursed in its dead state for four years, and here they were at the end of that time without any definite result as to the future. They were called on to appoint another liquidator. It was his impression that Mr. Petit had only played a second part in the liquidation, which had been carried out in a most loose and scandalous manner, and he moved a vote of censure on the liquidation by Mr. Hayllar of the company.

The Chairman said that the liquidators had tried their best. The report gave all the details; there was nothing kept back, and the liquidator had endeavoured to carry out all the engagements. Mr. Hayllar was a gownsman, and his opinion was to be taken as a sound one. As to the compromises they had done their best.

Mr. Jacob—Yes; the managers in England have apparently done their best to carry it on as long as possible.

It was then proposed by Mr. John S. Scott, seconded by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, and carried unanimously, that the report read, together with the statement of accounts submitted to the meeting, be adopted.

Mr. Scott asked who guaranteed all the salaries for two years and a half, and was answered that it had been done by the original promoters.

On the motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Jacob, it was agreed—"That in the opinion of the shareholders Mr. M. F. Gray is not entitled to the six months' salary he has overdrawn, viz. Rs. 6,000 from 1st July to 31st December 1867, and that the liquidator be requested to call upon that gentleman and compel him to refund the said amount of Rs. 6,000 without delay."

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution to the meeting, which was seconded by Mr. Meerjeebhoy Bapoojee Vicajee:—"That the shareholders are much indebted to Mr. John Farlay Leith and Dr. Forbes Watson for the valuable services rendered by them in connection with this company, and that Mr. M. F. Gray be instructed to retain in his hands a sum of Rs. 2,000 out of the 6,000 rupees due by him, to be paid out in the purchase of plate and to present the same in the name of this company to the above gentlemen as follows:—Rs. 1,500 worth of plate to Mr. John Farlay Leith, and Rs. 500 worth of plate to Dr. Forbes Watson.

Mr. Hermann Jacob proposed, and Mr. John L. Scott seconded that, "As the shareholders do not concur in the eulogistic opinion expressed on behalf of the abovenamed gentlemen they consider a presentation of plate or any other remuneration superfluous." The question was then put to the meeting, when the amendment was lost by a majority of one, the three Parsees voting for the motion.

On the motion of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shorff, seconded by Mr. John L. Scott, it was agreed, "That the liquidators receive as remuneration for their services in liquidating the company the sum of Rs. 5,000."

On the proposition of Mr. John L. Scott, seconded by Mr. Meerjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee, it was resolved "That Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit be authorized to carry on the liquidation as sole liquidator of the company."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

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THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

To the Right Honourable the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL of India in Council.

WHEREAS by Act No. XVII. of 1868, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 20th day of May 1868, reciting that the Bank of Bombay was then unable to pay its debts, and was being wound up voluntarily, pursuant to a special resolution to that effect passed by the shareholders in general meeting, and that the Secretary of State for India had directed that an inquiry should be made into the causes and circumstances of such inability and winding-up, it was enacted that the Governor General of India in Council might issue a Commission to such persons as he thought fit, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the causes and circumstances aforesaid;

We, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor General in Council, in pursuance of the said Act, humbly present to your Excellency the following Report:—

The old Bank of Bombay, established under Act III. of 1840, was a prosperous institution. With a small capital of 52 lacs, and a power to issue notes to the amount of two crores of rupees, its business was so conducted that it paid good dividends to the shareholders, and never, it is said, incurred greater losses in the aggregate than 25,000 rupees.

The old bank was mainly indebted for this prosperity to the provisions of Act III. of 1840, which restricted its business within safe limits, and permitted no advances except on good security. The nature of these restrictions and securities will be detailed hereafter, when we compare the provisions of this Act with those of Act X. of 1863.

Another element of prosperity was undoubtedly the power to issue so large an amount of notes; but in 1860 the Government of India determined to deprive the bank of this power, and to establish a paper currency of its own. As a compensation for the loss the bank would incur from this change, the Government at first proposed to entrust the management of the general treasuries, pay office, and currency department, with their respective cash balances, to the bank; but this proposal was subsequently modified, the Government having resolved to keep the currrency department in their own hands, and to transfer only the treasuries and pay office, with their balances, to the bank.

Act X. of 1863.

A new Act being considered desirable in consequence of the new arrangements, on the 20th June 1861, the board of directors instructed the solicitors of the bank to prepare an Act, "assimilating it as closely as possible to that of the Bank of Bengal," and providing for an increase of the capital to 2,10,00,000 rupees. A new Act was according prepared by the solicitors, who adopted the expedient of drafting some of the proposed alterations in an interleaved copy of Act III. of 1840. This copy was then sent to the Government, by whom it was laid before the Acting Advocate-General, Mr. Westropp, who pointed out several omissions, and objected to the form of the draft, as one that could not properly be laid before the Government of India. In consequence of this opinion, on the 25th September 1861, the interleaved copy was returned to the bank, and Mr. Green, a barrister, received instructions to prepare the Act.

As much controversy has arisen as to the person responsible for the introduction of the words "other public companies in India" into clause 32 of the Act, we have traced these words through the various drafts, and have examined witnesses on the subject, and we find that Mr. Green's first draft contained those words, in connection with others, as follows:—

"1st. The advancing and lending money on Government securities, or on the security, of shares in such of the incorporated Indian railway or other public companies in India, *as hold a guarantee from the Government with regard to the payment of dividends or interest; provided that in the case of shares in such railway or other public companies, no such loan shall in any case exceed in amount three-fourths of the paid-up value of the shares, on the security of which such loan is made*; and such Government securities and shares shall be endorsed or transferred to the said bank absolutely or by way of mortgage."

On the 24th October 1861 the board appointed two of their members, Messrs. M. H. Scott and G. Foggo, a committee for the preparation of the Act, and Mr. Green's draft was accordingly perused and considered by them, in consultation with their solicitor, Mr. Kelly. The several provisions were discussed seriatim, and several alterations were made, one of them being the erasure of the words set out in italics in the foregoing extract from Mr. Green's draft.

The draft Act, thus amended, was then returned to Mr. Green for final settlement, when he also made several alterations, and struck out the words which are underlined in the foregoing extract from his original draft.

The erasure of the words in italics was unwise, and productive of unfortunate results, but it was made in the year 1861, before the bubblle companies of a subsequent period were thought of, and without any view to the speculations which followed. For a long time after the passing of the Act, the board refused to avail themselves of this power to advance on shares.

On the 28th November 1861, the directors called a special general meeting of the shareholders, for the purpose of obtaining their sanction to the re-incorporation of the bank, and the usual advertisements having been issued, and notice given, the meeting was held on the 20th December 1861, when it was resolved—

"That the directors be authorized to take such steps for varying, altering, or annulling all, or any, of the provisions of the Acts under which the bank is at present constituted, and for obtaining the re-incorporation of the bank, as to them may seem expedient for securing the efficient working of the bank."

The draft Act was afterwards forwarded to Government, and was laid before Mr. Westropp, who expressed no opinion on the policy of the measure, which he understood the Government to have sanctioned, and therefore restricted his observations on the draft Act to practical suggestions and technical questions, now unnecessary to dwell upon.

On the 19th March 1862, the draft Act was forwarded to the Government of India, who returned it to the Bombay Government with some suggestions (now immaterial to consider), and an intimation that the Act should be passed by the Bombay Council.

This was an unfortunate resolution, inasmuch as the Legislature of India was better constituted than that of Bombay for the discussion of such an important measure, having a finance and law member to assist in its deliberations. The Council of India had just passed an Act for the regulation of the Bank of Bengal, and would therefore have required good reasons, before they granted to the Bank of Bombay powers which the other bank had not, and would probably have declined to add anything to the provisions of the Bengal Act. The proceedings of the Governor-General's Council are, moreover, attended with greater publicity than those of a local council, inasmuch as Acts during their passage through the former council are published in the gazettes of all the Presidencies, and it is scarcely possible to suppose that this Act could have been so published in Madras and Calcutta, without attracting much criticism on its exceptional provision as to advances on shares.

On the 12th May 1862, the Government of Bombay sent a copy of the proposed Act to the Secretary of State, with an intimation that they intended to legislate on the subject at the next sessions of the Legislative Council in July.

This letter was never directly answered by the Secretary of State; but he forwarded to the Bombay Government a copy of a despatch which he had written to the Governor General on the 16th September 1862, in which he observed that it was unnecessary for him to give precise directions as regarded Madras and Bombay, as the same reasoning and the same principles applied to their proceedings as to Bengal. This despatch of the Secretary of State chiefly referred to currency matters, but it objected to the Government banks dealing in foreign exchanges; and in the 53rd paragraph the Secretary of State observed, that "any bank to which the balances and treasury business of the Government are to be entrusted, must be restricted to legitimate banking operations, such as those transacted by the Bank of England, *or by the Bank of Bengal as heretofore constituted*;" and in the 67th paragraph he wrote, "I do not quite understand in what state the arrangements are at Madras and Bombay, but Her Majesty's Government is desirous that the same course should be adopted for those Presidencies, as has been pointed out for Bengal."

There is some ambiguity in the expression, "as heretofore constituted," but we assume that the Secretary of State did not refer to the old Bengal Bank as constituted under Act VI. of 1839, but must have intended to indicate the Act IV. of 1862, which received the Governor General's assent on the 28th February of that year, and had been sanctioned by himself. This construction is supported by the 67th paragraph of the letter, which must refer to the recent arrangements with the Bank of Bengal.

A copy of this despatch was sent to Mr. Bickersteth, the Government solicitor, with directions to revise the draft Act in accordance with Sir Charles Wood's instructions. Mr. Bickersteth accordingly made several alterations in the draft Act, which he forwarded to Government, with an opinion, part of which is as follows:—

"(6.) In other respects I have not altered the provisions of the Bill, and do not express any opinion as to its propriety or otherwise.

* * * * *

"(8.) Upon a comparison of the powers intended to be conferred upon the bank with its existing powers and those of the Bank of Bengal as heretofore constituted, it will be observed that they are considerably extended, and in some respects exceed those now conferred upon the Bank of Bengal by Act IV. of 1862.

"(9.) The Secretary of State, in the 53rd paragraph of the despatch, desires that the business of the bank 'be restricted to legitimate banking operations, such as those transacted by the Bank of England, or by the Bank of Bengal as heretofore constituted.'

"(10.) So far as I am aware, the powers intended to be conferred by the Bill, though more extended in some respects than those of the Bank of Bengal as heretofore, or at present constituted, do not exceed those of the Bank of England; but my knowledge on this subject is very limited."

On the receipt of this cautious opinion, Mr. A. D. Robertson, the Secretary to Government, instead of instituting a comparison between the business allowed to be transacted by the Bank of Bengal Act and that allowed by the draft Act,—a comparison which would assuredly have called his attention to the words "other public companies in India,"—wrote a letter to the directors, calling their attention to the "verbosity" of the Act as compared with the Bank of Bengal Act, and suggesting that the wording, as well as the order of the provisions of the latter, should be adhered to as far as possible.

The directors referred the matter to their solicitors, who gave an opinion, from which the following is an extract:—

"The advantage of following the existing forms is, that if any question should hereafter arise upon the construction of any clause of the charter, you would possibly have the advantage of some decision in the English courts. We therefore determined that the draft should follow to a great extent the phraseology of the English Joint Stock Companies Act, but the order of the clauses is almost the same as in the existing charter."

We can find no justification for this statement, that the phraseology of the English Joint Stock Companies Act was followed. A comparison of all the English Acts with the draft shows that the statement is without a shadow of foundation, the Acts being entirely dissimilar. Mr. Kelly, the partner of the firm who attended to the bank's business at that time, is now dead, and we should have been glad, if possible, to pass over this statement without comment; but this is only one of many instances of the reckless manner in which the legal business of the bank was done, and no narrative of the bank's failure would be complete or fair to others, unless it stated the advice given by Mr. Kelly, and showed how little reliance could be placed on it. Audacious as the statement was, it was believed in by every one, from the directors of the bank up to the Governor General in Council, and was adopted as an explanation of the manner which the words, "other public companies in India," came to be inserted in the Act.

On the 10th December 1862, the directors wrote to the Government of Bombay, enclosing the opinion of their solicitors, and declining to remodel the draft, and then, after another reference to the Advocate-General, Mr. Lewis, who saw no reason why the wording of the Bengal Act should be preferred to that of the Bombay Bill, the draft was by order of the Governor in Council transferred to the Legislative Department.

The Legislative Council of Bombay consisted at that time of twelve members. Six of them were members or officials of the Government; three others, Messrs. Scott, Tristram, and Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, were partners in mercantile houses in Bombay; and the remaining members were native gentlemen.

The carriage of the Act through the Legislative Council was entrusted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. A. D. Robertson, who was also a Government director of the bank. The board requested Mr. M. H. Scott to watch over the interests of the bank, during the passage of the Bill through the Council.

On the 4th February 1863, Mr. A. D. Robertson moved the first reading of the Bill, in a speech which is remarkable for its omissions. He did not call attention to the difference between the draft Act and the Act for the Bank of Bengal, and it is clear that he was not aware of it. He mentioned the power given to increase the capital and to grant cash credits, and referred to several unimportant alterations, but he omitted to call attention to more important changes, which we shall presently consider, and which effected a complete revolution in the practice of the bank.

Only one member of Council, Mr. Tristram, who was also a commercial director of the bank, spoke on the Bill, which was then read a first time.

The Bill was then referred to a committee of the Council, consisting of the Advocate-General (Mr. Lewis), Mr. A. D. Robertson, and Mr. Tristram. The committee made several amendments, the most important being the omission of Schedule B., which contained the proposed bye-laws for the bank, and the insertion of a clause enabling the directors to pass bye-laws with the sanction of the Governor in Council.

These amendments were made on the reasonable ground, that the bye-laws might often require alteration, and that frequent applications to the Legislature would be inconvenient; and, although the removal of this schedule from the Act was attended with unfortunate results, the Council are not to blame, as they could not have foreseen that the directors would dispense with bye-laws altogether.

On the 24th March 1863, the Legislative Council again proceeded with the Act, when, an amendment by Mr. Tristram, relating to the remuneration of the directors, having been put and carried, the Bill was read a second time, and passed without further discussion.

The Act was then forwarded to the Governor General for his approval, and received his assent on the 4th July 1863, and was on the 1st August following, published by the Governor of Bombay, as the Bombay Act X. of 1863.

The Act was also forwarded to the Secretary of State, Sir Charles Wood, who had, in the summer of 1862, received a copy of the draft Act in its then state. That draft was evidently considered in the India Office. It was first given to Mr. Hobart, the Assistant Secretary in the Financial Department, to compare with the Bengal Bank Act, and that gentleman appears to have detected the difference between the two Acts, for he wrote in the margin against clause 1, section 32, "Bengal guaranteed," meaning thereby, that the Bengal Bank Act only allowed advances on shares, the interest of which was guaranteed by Government; but this note was not so full as it might have been, and apparently did not attract attention. Sir Charles Wood must also have read this section, for there is a pencil note in his handwriting in the margin opposite clause 7; but, nevertheless, on the 24th December 1863, he wrote to the Governor General, that the Act had been considered by him in Council, and would be left to its operation.

Having narrated the facts relating to the preparation of Act X. of 1863, and its passage through the Legislative Council, we will now contrast the provisions of that Act with the old one, No. III. of 1840, and show the important alterations effected by the new Act.

First. The old Act prohibited the discount of negotiable securities, unless two persons or firms unconnected in partnership were bound by such security.

The new Act allowed the discount of any negotiable security; consequently, the discount of a promissory note signed by one person was permitted.

Second. The old Act prohibited any advance on bank shares, or any certificate of shares.

The new Act allowed advances to be made on the security of shares in public companies in India; it did not require that all the calls on such shares should be paid up, or prohibit advances on the premia of shares.

Third. The old Act prohibited all advances (except loans on the security of Government paper, bullion, or imperishable goods,) to any one firm or partnership for a larger amount than three lacs, or for a longer period than three months.

The new Act contained no such restrictions.

Fourth. The old Act allowed advances to be made on goods of an imperishable nature only.

The new Act allowed advances on all goods, wares, and merchandise.

Fifth. The old Act prohibited the overdrawing of accounts.

Schedule B. of the new Act contained a similar provision, but this was struck out, and the subject was left to be provided for by a bye-law.

Sixth. The old Act prohibited any discount on loans unless the cash in the possession of the bank, and immediately available, was equal to one-fourth of all the claims outstanding against the bank at the time, and payable on demand.

The new Act contained no such clause. The power of issuing notes being withdrawn, this provision was probably thought unnecessary.

Seventh. The old Act provided that the Governor General might, by order duly published, &c., authorize an increase of the capital, which then amounted to 52 lacs.

The new Act empowered the proprietors at a special general meeting to increase the capital, such increase not to exceed 2 crores and 10 lacs.

It may be that the old Act was unnecessarily restrictive, but that did not justify the removal of all restrictions, and the relaxations introduced by the first, second, and third alterations were most unwise. Their importance did not attract the attention of the Government or the Legislature, and they were therefore made without consideration or discussion. They opened the door, as we shall presently show, *to great laxity of practice*, and a ruinous system of banking, and were in fact the chief cause of the bank's failure. The second alteration was made, moreover, in total forgetfulness or disregard of Sir Charles Wood's direction, that the bank should be restricted to legitimate banking operations, such as were transacted by the Bank of Bengal.

The Legislative Council of Bombay was chiefly to blame for this enactment, which was their Act; but it is fair to add, that *for* all the material alterations, except that which permitted advances on shares, they could adduce the precedent of the Bengal Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India.

But the directors of the Bank of Bombay, who are responsible for the framing of the measure, and the Government of Bombay, who disregarded the directions of the Secretary of State, cannot be acquitted of blame, and the latter Government and the Government of India, as well as the Secretary of State himself, are all open to the remark, that they either failed to detect, or failed to expose, the dangers with which the Act was pregnant.

First Period. 1st August 1863 to 1st June 1864.

Although Act X. of 1863 opened out a new field for business, the board of directors, during the first period of the bank's history (from the 1st August 1863 to the 1st June 1864), neglected to provide for its safe development. Several directors have told us that they thought the business of the bank during this period was carried on just as it had been before the Act passed, all advances being made on Government securities, guaranteed railway shares, or bullion; and all the directors appear to have thought that they sufficiently provided for the safe working of the new Act, by passing the resolution regarding shares, to which we shall presently refer.

Notwithstanding the presence at the board of several members of the Legislative Council, who must have known the reason why Schedule B. was cancelled, and section 45 inserted in the Act, the directors neglected to prepare any bye-laws, and thus the bank was allowed to commence its disastrous career, without any code to regulate its practice, or to define the duties or powers of either the directors or the secretary.

On the 6th August 1863, the directors passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that for the present and until further orders, any applications for advances on any bank shares, or any public company other than Government banks, be submitted to the board, and not made by the secretary."

This prudent resolution embodies the only permanent restriction the directors ever put upon the powers of the secretary, from the time the Act was promulgated (the 1st August 1863) till the 4th May 1865.

Whatever the views of the directors may have been, the secretary, Mr. Blair, and the deputy secretary, Mr. Ryland, determined from the first to avail themselves of all the powers which the new Act conferred.

On the 9th September 1863, Mr. Ryland sent the new Act to all the agents at the branches with a circular directing them to peruse the Act carefully, "in order" (to use his own words) "that you may take advantage of the removal of sundry restrictions contained more especially in section 27 of the old charter."

Mr. Ryland, during a short absence of Mr. Blair in September 1863 at Poona, endeavoured to induce the directors to reverse their resolution of the 6th August, and permit the secretary "at his discretion" to advance "to persons of undoubted respectability" on the security of promissory notes, and the deposit of railway and other shares; but the directors, after much discussion and considerable difference of opinion, remained firm, and by their resolution of the 17th September permitted the secretary to advance on guaranteed railway shares alone.

Though restricted as to advances on shares, Mr. Blair found scope enough in the other wide provisions of the Act for much unsafe banking, and he appears to have immediately effected a radical change in the practice of the bank as to cash credits. Instead of insisting on the old practice, which required Government paper, guaranteed railway shares, or bullion to be deposited as security for cash credits, Mr. Blair commenced in August 1863 to grant such advances on personal security only, that is, on a promissory note signed by one borrower or by joint borrowers, and without requiring sureties, or taking any additional security. The first of these cash credits was for a lac of rupees, granted on the 11th of August to Roychund Deepchund, the broker of the bank and the father of Premchund Roychund, and it was granted on the suggestion of Premchund, who says that Mr. Blair postponed giving it until he had consulted the directors.

The President, Mr. Birch, and all the surviving directors (except Cowasjee Jehangeer*) deny any knowledge of such cash credits. Mr. Blair, whose evidence was far from satisfactory, did not recollect Premchund's suggestion, and at first denied that any such cash credits were ever granted, and when at last compelled to admit that they had been, he said that he must have acted on the authority of some of the directors. We think it probable that he did consult Cowasjee Jehangeer, who was certainly aware, as early as September 1863, of the practice of advancing money on one name; but even if this were so, it does not excuse Mr. Blair's concealment of such an important change from the other directors.

There can be no doubt as to such concealment. All cash credits should have been entered in the application book, which was laid before the directors at the board meetings, and these cash credits on personal security were alone omitted from that book. When they were omitted, another small informal account, or rather memorandum book, was opened by Mr. De Ga, the ledger-keeper, headed "cash credits granted on personal security," but this book was merely for the use of the ledger-keeper and the deputy secretary, and was never laid before the directors. Mr. De Ga says that Mr. Blair told him not to enter these cash credits in the application book; and although Mr. Blair denies this, he admits they ought to have been entered in it, and he is unable to account for their omission. It is difficult to suppose that Mr. De Ga would depart from the usual practice, and omit these cash credits, without orders; he had nothing to do with granting them, and had therefore nothing to conceal. His statement is, moreover, confirmed by the evidence of Vittul Narayen, the clerk in charge of the loan department, who says that he received a similar order from Mr. Blair. Mr. Blair, on the other hand, could scarcely have been ignorant of omissions constantly recurring in the application book, or of the opening of the new book. He failed to show us that the directors were aware of his acts, or that he had nothing to conceal; and the order is consistent with the evidence given by the directors of their ignorance as to these cash credits, and was in fact the best means that could have been taken to secure such ignorance. It is true, as suggested by Mr. Donald Robertson, that the directors might have looked at the cash credit ledgers, but it is obvious that, in the absence of any suspicion that their secretary was tampering with the books, they would be unlikely to refer to ledgers which were in constant use in the bank.

Mr. Blair also began, immediately after the passing of the Act, to discount promissory notes signed by a single borrower, without taking additional security. Some care must have been taken with this new class of business at first, for, notwithstanding the number of these discounts during this first period of the bank's history, they resulted in only one loss, and this loss may not unfairly be attributed to subsequent imprudent advances made to the same person. But, whether prudently conducted or not, this new practice introduced a great change in the character of the business done, and greatly contributed to the ruin of the bank.

All the directors whose attention has been called to this point (except Mr. Mangles) assert their ignorance of this practice. Mr. Mangles says that he found it out for the first time in May 1864, when a Mr. Bevis told him he had borrowed money from the bank in this manner. Mr. Mangles immediately examined the register of bills discounted, and there found an entry of the transaction, which led him to make some inquiries which are best described in his own words. He says:—"I wrote a letter to the secretary and asked him whether he was in the habit of discounting promissory notes only, as it seemed to me to be a violation of the charter. He wrote back, saying that it was a hard term to use, but that the board of directors considered that they could do it under the charter. I then wrote a private note to Mr. A. D. Robertson, who was then one of the directors, and he said that he thought that it could be done under the charter. I then went to Mr. Birch, and asked him whether he was aware of it, and he said that he was; and I asked under what clause of the charter it could be done. He said, as a cash credit. I said that I did not agree with him. I then wrote to Mr. Lidderdale, and asked him whether, as a mercantile man, he could conscientiously sanction that kind of cash credit. He wrote back, and said no, certainly not, but that it was the custom of the bank to discount bills of that sort."

Mr. Birch does not recollect this transaction. Mr. Robertson, from his evidence, appears to have misunderstood it. Mr. Lidderdale was in India when Mr. Mangles gave his evidence, and we could not recal him; but there is nothing in Mr. Lidderdale's evidence which negatives that of Mr. Mangles. We have no doubt that Mr. Birch and Mr. Lidderdale were aware of this practice, though Mr. Birch may have forgotten it now; and we think that Mr. A. D. Robertson would not have misunderstood the matter if he had done his duty, and inquired, and that he and the other directors might have known of this practice, if they had been vigilant, and had examined the register of bills discounted.

But Mr. Blair's changes did not stop here. Under the old practice a discount list was kept, showing the amount of credit which might safely be given to the different merchants and traders of Bombay, and this list was revised from time to time by the directors. It is now admitted that no such list was continued after the year 1863.

Mr. Blair also, during this period of the bank's history, gradually discontinued the practice, which formerly prevailed, of referring to the Weekly Committee of three directors all questions as to the credit to be allowed to applicants for loans. He excuses his conduct in this respect, on the ground that the circulars, which he sent round to the Committee, were constantly returned to him without any information, and with a request that he would refer to some native director, and it was for this reason, Mr. Blair says, that he began about this time to consult only one native director, who was, at first, Cowasjee Jehangeer.

The directors during the period of which we have been speaking (1st August 1863 to 1st June 1864) were Mr. Birch, a Government director, president, Messrs. Gavin Steel, R. MacIlwraith, J. A. Baumbach, G. Foggo, F. F. Lidderdale, M. H. Scott (since deceased), Limjee Manockjee, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Cowasjee Jehangeer, commercial directors, and Messrs. A. D. Robertson, G. Inverarity, and H. A. Mangles, Government directors.

Of these directors, Mr. Baumbach retired on the 3rd September 1863, five weeks after the promulgation of the Act. Mr. Inverarity sat at the board for the last time on the 12th November 1863, and Mr. Foggo retired on the 10th December in the same year. Mr. A. D. Robertson resigned in May 1864.

It is fair to all the directors to say that only three accounts opened during this period resulted in loss, and these would probably have been closed without loss, if other advances had not been subsequently added to those of this period.

The conduct of two of the Government directors, Mr. A. D. Robertson and Mr. Inverarity, has been much commented on, and our attention has been pointedly called to their speculations in shares. It is true that they did receive some allotments of shares when they were directors of the bank. In doing so at a time of inordinate speculation, they exposed themselves to great observation, and set a bad example to other Government directors who succeeded them; but there is nothing in the number and value of the allotments they received, when directors, to excite suspicion, and it is clear that the receipt by them of those allotments did not contribute to the failure of the bank, inasmuch as little or no loss is attributable to this period. No receipt of allotments, after they left the bank, could possibly have contributed to its ruin.

But the directors of this period are nevertheless open to great blame.

First and chiefly, because they omitted to pass any bye-laws. Mr. A. D. Robertson and Mr. M. H. Scott, as members of the Legislative Council, knew that Schedule B. had been struck out of the Act, because it was thought better to provide for the subjects therein referred to by bye-laws; and, it should have been their particular duty to bring the question of bye-laws before the board. But it is difficult to understand how any directors could have thought that the business of the bank was being properly or legally carried on without bye-laws. Section 14 of the Act provided that the business of the bank was to be carried on by the directors, of whom three were to form a quorum. Section 27 authorized the secretary to endorse and execute transfers, and to draw, accept, and endorse bills, promissory notes, and letters of credit, and to sign other documents on behalf of the bank, and so dispensed with the seal of the bank, or the signature of the directors to such documents, and made the signature of the secretary valid for the purpose of binding the bank; but neither that section, nor any other section of the Act, authorized the secretary to lend any money whatever, on his own authority. Now the directors must have known that neither the Board nor the Weekly Committee were managing the bank under section 14; and as the Act conferred no powers of management on the secretary, they ought to have exercised the power given them by section 45 of the Act, to make bye-laws for "the good government, and in reference to the mode of conducting the business of the bank," a power which would have enabled them to define the duties of the president, committee, and secretary, and to put the practice of the bank on a satisfactory footing.

But the secretary was even more to blame in this respect than the directors. In the absence of bye-laws he was acting without express authority from them, and it should have been his particular business to see that his own powers and duties were clearly defined. The directors had also a right to expect that the secretary would remind them of all business which ought to be transacted, and, if Mr. Blair had only done this, the subject of the bye-laws would not have escaped the attention of the board.

Secondly, Messrs. Birch, A. D. Robertson, Lidderdale, and Mangles ought to have instituted a searching inquiry into the practice which Mr. Bevis's case disclosed. Such an inquiry would have resulted in the discovery of many similar transactions, would have shown the great powers exercised by the secretary without consulting any, or if any, only a native director, and would probably have ended in some restraint being placed on the exercise of such powers.

Increase of capital.

During this first period of the bank's history, the shareholders of the bank greatly increased the capital.

On the 27th August 1863, the directors resolved to call a special general meeting of the shareholders, for the purpose of doubling the capital, by the issue of 5,225 new shares of 1,000 rupees each, and, at the meeting so called on the 21st September 1863, this proposition was carried unanimously.

On the 18th February 1864, the directors, acting on the suggestion of Cowasjee Jehangeer, called another special general meeting of the shareholders, for the purpose of procuring their consent to a further increase of the capital; and at the meeting so called, on the 7th March 1864, it was resolved unanimously to increase the capital by the further sum of 52,25,000 rupees, one new share being offered to each proprietor for every two shares he held.

On the 5th May 1864, sixteen shareholders of the bank sent a requisition to the board, requesting them to call another meeting of the shareholders, for the purpose of rescinding the last resolution of the 7th March, and substituting for it another, which would have the effect of doubling the enlarged capital, instead of increasing it by one-half.

The directors complied with this request, and called another special meeting of the shareholders for the 9th June 1864, at which it was resolved that the former resolution should be rescinded, and that one new share for each old share (instead of one for every two, as formerly resolved,) should be issued, making the paid-up capital of the bank 2,09,00,000 rupees (£2,090,000).

Due notice was given of these special meetings by advertisement, according to section 40 of the Act, which contains no provision requiring any special notice to be given to shareholders not resident in India.

The whole of the shares issued under the foregoing resolutions were taken up by the shareholders, except 47 of the last issue.

Much fault has been found with the directors for these increases of capital; but the first increase was necessary, and can scarcely be called an increase, inasmuch as the 52 lacs and a quarter, then added to the capital, did no more than supply the deficiency occasioned by the bank's loss of their note circulation.

The second increase of the 7th March 1864 was not unwise; the greatly increased trade of the port of Bombay, the opening of several branch banks, and the inadequacy of the bank's capital to meet the wants of the public during a late financial pressure, justified such a measure.

We doubt the propriety of rescinding the resolution of the 7th March 1864, and of increasing the bank's capital by so large an amount as 1,04,50,000 rupees. It would have been better to wait and see the effect of the increase determined on by the resolution of the 7th March 1864, and, if this course had been taken, we doubt whether the last 52 lacs and a quarter would ever have been raised, for the evidence shows that the bank had more money than it could safely invest.

The Government, although aware of these proceedings and consentient, did not vote at the meetings or otherwise interfere in the matter.

Second Period, 1st June 1864 to 30th April 1865.

We now enter on the most eventful period of the bank's history, from the 1st June 1864 to the 30th April 1865. During these eleven months the bank incurred losses from which it never recovered.

The great and sudden wealth produced by the rise in the price of cotton shortly after the commencement of the American War, coupled with the want of legitimate means of investment, was at this time producing its natural result in the development of excessive speculation.

Symptoms of this tendency were not wanting in Bombay during the latter part of 1863 and the beginning of 1864, but it was not till June of the latter year that the great impetus was given to speculation; the Bombay Reclamation (commonly called the Back Bay) Company and the Financial Association of India and China being brought out at that time. These do not appear to have been bubble companies, and they might have run a successful course in quieter times. They were at once appreciated by the public, and applications for shares poured in upon the promoters from all quarters. The Bombay Government originally intended to take 400 shares in the Back Bay Company, but, in obedience to the orders of the Government of India, they abandoned that intention, and the 400 shares were, on the 6th July 1864, put up to public auction, when they realised the enormous sum of 1,06,00,000 rupees (£1,060,000), only 5,000 rupees (£500) having been paid up on each share, and the average profit being 26,340 rupees (£2,634) per share.

From this period almost every one in Bombay appears to have become wild with the spirit of speculation. During the remainder of 1864 and the beginning of 1865, companies were started for every imaginable purpose, banks and financial associations, land reclamation, trading, cotton cleaning, pressing, and spinning companies, coffee companies, shipping and steamer companies, hotel companies, livery stables and veterinary companies, and companies for making bricks and tiles. The shares of most of these companies were sold at high premia as soon as they were brought into the market, and, to secure these premia, every effort used to be made to obtain from the promoters allotments of the original shares.

This was just the time when a bank should have been extremely cautious as to its advances, and careful not to relax any of the safeguards which the system of the bank provided: but Mr. Blair, encouraged probably by what passed respecting Mr. Bevis's discount, determined to obtain the sanction of the directors to the practice he had carried on clandestinely for months past, of granting cash credits on the security of promissory notes in one name only. Some months before, the question of introducing the Scotch system of cash credits had arisen, and Mr. Hannay (though not then a director) had been consulted by Mr. Blair about it, and a resolution was then drawn up by them, correctly stating the Scotch system of cash credits, as requiring a bond signed by the party seeking the accommodation, together with two good names as security.* Mr. Blair brought forward this resolution at the board meeting of the 2nd June 1864, altered in his own handwriting, so that it read as follows:—

"It is respectfully suggested that the number of credit accounts might be greatly increased if the system practised in Scotland was introduced, viz., on a bond for a certain amount being signed by the party requiring the accommodation, *with or without good names as security, according to the credit of the party*.

At present no person, in however good credit, can have a credit account with the bank unless he can lodge Government paper as security, besides signing a bond which has to be renewed every three months. Whereas, if the above system was adopted, the account might run on from year to year," &c. &c.

This resolution was passed. It contains two statements, both of which Mr. Blair must have known to be untrue. He had consulted Mr. Hannay as to the Scotch system of cash credits, and had learnt from him what it was, and, in altering the resolution which he and Mr. Hannay had prepared, he not only stated the Scotch system incorrectly, but must have known that he was doing so. Mr. Blair also knew that it was untrue to say that no person, in however good credit, could get a cash credit from the bank unless he could lodge Government paper, inasmuch as he had for months past dispensed with any such security.

This resolution is also important, inasmuch as it admits the principle of lending money on the security of one name without taking additional security, and puts no restriction on the power of the secretary to grant such cash credits. The directors must have known that such business required great caution, and knowledge of the means of the several applicants. They could scarcely be ignorant of the poor qualifications of Mr. Blair for the successful transaction of such business, and, consequently, if they allowed such cash credits at all, they should have taken care that they were all brought before the board, and considered by themselves.

From this date the most reckless system of advances commenced. The secretary was virtually unrestricted in the powers he assumed to have; and the president and directors, although they must have known that enormous sums were flowing out of the bank, appear to have made no inquiries, and to have exercised no supervision. The discount list was discontinued. No loans were brought before the board or the Weekly Committee for their sanction. Lacs of rupees were advanced by Mr. Blair, without consulting the directors, to single individuals, or to the ephemeral companies of the day, on no other security than the promissory note of the party borrowing; and he appears to have done this in many instances, although the borrower was already largely indebted to the bank. The only restriction placed on the secretary by the resolution of the 6th August 1863, was practically evaded, advances being actually made by him on the security of shares, though "nominally" the shares were lodged for safe custody only. In violation of all proper banking practice large advances were made for much longer periods than three months, and no difficulty was ever made as to the renewal of a note if the interest was regularly paid.

But Mr. Blair was not content with bad banking. In direct contravention of section 34 of Act X. of 1863, which prohibits advances on the security of land, or the title-deeds relating thereto, he lent Messrs. Taylor, Diver, Atmaram Madhowjee, and Treacher and Co. 60,000 rupees, on their joint promissory note and the deposit of the title-deeds of land at Poona.

The documents signed by borrowers were of a most informal kind. The old inappropriate forms, which were used for advances made on Government paper, were still made to do service, and they were so carelessly prepared, that the rate of interest provided in case of default was less than that charged during the currency of the loan.†

These transactions could not have occurred if the directors had done their duty; but those were busy times in Bombay, and the commercial directors had their own business to attend to, and one of them told us that he would not have undertaken the duties of a director, if he had thought they involved more than a weekly attendance at the bank on board days. Some of these directors (Messrs. Steel, Scott, Hannay, Tracey, and Premchund Roychund) were themselves involved in great speculations, and others excuse themselves on the ground that they thought the president was attending to the business of the bank.

The president was Mr. Birch, a Government director, who had been long employed in that capacity both at Madras and Bombay. He attended the bank on board days, and presided at the meetings of the directors, and occasionally, once or twice a week, looked in at the bank to inquire how matters were going on. He was a great advocate for lending money on personal security, and appears to have readily acquiesced in the new discount practice of the secretary, which Mr. Mangles brought to light, and to have approved of the resolution of the 2nd June 1864. He admits that he discovered, shortly before he left India, that Mr. Blair was disobeying orders, and advancing money on shares, and yet he neither brought his conduct before the board, nor took any steps to put a stop to the practice, but contented himself with telling Mr. Blair that he had no right to make such advances.

Mr. Birch was absent during July, August, and September, and says that he was ill during this period of the bank's history; but he was not too ill to attend at his office, or at the bank when he chose to do so, and he ought to have resigned if he thought his duties as president were too onerous. Notwithstanding failing health, he was busy at this time procuring allotments in the best companies that were brought out, and in selling such allotments at the proper time to secure a good profit. The following table shows the allotments he received, and the profit he made by them:—

No of Shares.	Names of Companies.	Profit on sale
		£
8	Bombay Reclamation Company ……	30,100
150	Financial Association of India and China………………………	4,775
2	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company ……………………	1,200
2	United Victoria and Colaba Company.	800
2	Victoria Land and Press Company….	700
	Total……	£37,575

Besides these, he received an allotment of five shares in the Port Canning Company, which was a Bengal scheme; these he might have sold at a premium of £5,000 and upwards, but he preferred to hold them; and he also purchased at a premium, shortly before he left India, some of the second issue of shares in the Asiatic Bank, a speculation which turned out unfortunately. Mr. Birch, moreover, allowed two, at least of the officials of the bank, Messrs. Blair and D. Robertson, to know that he was receiving these allotments.

The evidence of the Government directors, Messrs. Mangles, Ravenscroft, and Jacomb, show they were ignorant of the business done, and the mode of doing it. Mr. Ravenscroft thought that the secretary had enormous independent powers secured to him by bye-laws, and that he transacted such business as was beyond his power in conjunction with and subordinate to the president and some commercial directors. Messrs. Mangles and Jacomb thought the bank was managed by the president and secretary.

Mr. Blair, having discontinued all reference to the Weekly Committee, or to Cowasjee Jehangeer (who retired from the direction in July 1864), put himself unreservedly into the hands of another native director, Premchund Roychund. He gave Premchund a book of forms of promissory notes, to be filled up by him with the names of such parties as he should recommend for loans. He consulted Premchund on all applications made to the bank for advances, and always acted on his advice. He received letters from Premchund recommending other applicants for loans, and no instance has come under our observation of any such recommendation being disregarded. He often advanced money knowing that it was to be employed in speculations for a rise in shares, and sometimes the money was handed over to Premchund instead of to the parties borrowing. Mr. Blair also accepted allotments of shares from the promoters of almost all the companies started, even shares in another bank, the Asiatic, and he embarked in large share speculations, having Premchund Roychund as his partner in some of them.

Premchund Roychund was a prominent person at this time. He was originally a broker in no great business, but he speculated largely in cotton during the progress of the American war, and rapidly amassed a large fortune, and when the "share mania," as it is not inaptly called, set in, he was in such a position that his name and influence were considered essential to the safe launching of the ephemeral schemes of the day. If he was not the promoter of a company, he generally received a large allotment of shares in it, and was consulted by the promoters, and allowed by them to participate in the distribution of the allotments. This distribution was undoubtedly a delicate operation, the object being, on the one hand, to establish the companies on as broad a basis as possible, and yet, on the other, to distribute the allotments with a keen eye to individual interests, for at this time the shares of all companies were at a premium, which could immediately be realized. Few persons could do such work better than Premchund Roychund, who was much trusted and knew everybody, and so he became the great dispenser of allotments, which he judiciously distributed, first, among the managers of the banks (not forgetting Mr. Blair and Mr. Robertson, the new deputy secretary of the Bank of Bombay), and, secondly, to the friends of the promoters and himself, and to other persons who might be useful to them or the undertakings. Premchund's position was not that of an ordinary speculator, and he has been called by some of the witnesses the key-stone of the commercial prosperity of Bombay; his charities were munificent, and Sir Bartle Frere says that his position was like nothing that he had ever seen or heard of in any other community.

Intelligent and subtle, Premchund Roychund was not slow to fathom the imbecility and weak moral character of Mr. Blair, and soon acquired great influence over him and his subordinates, with complete command of the funds of the bank. He procured allotments for Mr. Blair, and lent him money, and, what was much the same thing, his father Roychund Deepchund constantly supplied Mr. Blair with large sums. Premchund Roychund also bought and sold shares for Mr. Blair, and entered into joint speculations with him, and never charged him a rupee for brokerage.

The result was that the bank became Premchund's. If Premchund had a friend to oblige who wanted money, he recommended him for a loan. If Premchund had shares to sell, he would suggest to an acquaintance that he should buy, offering at the same time to "finance" the purchase money, by procuring him a loan from the Bank of Bombay. If Premchund wanted money for a speculation, he would suggest to some friend to join him in it, and then procure a loan in his friend's name for the money required. His influence was felt not only at the head office but at the branches also, the agents at Kalbadavie, Broach, and Surat all receiving instructions to consult Premchund or his agents respecting advances.

Premchund Roychund, besides obtaining large sums from time to time for himself, the amount culminating in a debt of 42 lacs and upwards from him to the bank, obtained loans for other persons, who applied the money in the purchase of shares from himself, to the amount of 66,90,000 rupees (£669,000), of which 43,45,578 rupees (£434,547) has been irrecoverably lost. He also procured from the bank for his partners in speculation and for his own purposes, 29,58,938 rupees (£295,893), of which 13,02,408 rupees (£130,240) has never been repaid. He also recommended many other loans to a large amount, whether disinterestedly or not it is impossible to say.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

* The Commission, acting under medical advice, did not examine Cowasjee Jehangeer.

* For the original resolution, altered in Mr. Blair's handwriting, vide Exhibit A 48, in Appendix to Minutes of Evidence.

† Vide Exhibits A 51 and A 131 in Appendix to Minutes of Evidence.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

(*Daily Telegraph* June 18.)

SIDE by side with intelligence of the progress which the American Secretary of the Treasury is making in a reduction of the United States public debt appears another statement, closely connected and equally significant. During the three months which have elapsed since President Grant's Ministers took office, the national debt has been reduced by more than four millions sterling, two-thirds of that reduction accruing in the month of May. Mr. Motley's instructions are of a most pacific character, and point to a settlement of the differences with England by means of a conciliatory negotiation rather than of angry demands. Shall we say that the two events—the decreased debt and the new Minister's actual instructions—are a chance coincidence, or that they stand to each other in the relation of cause to effect? Hardly. The Americans feel the burden of their debt, but no dread of swelling it twentyfold would restrain them if national sentiment prompted a resort to arms. At the same time, debt and grinding taxation, which might not deter a people from resenting provocation, might yet prove most potent dissuasives from a policy that would offer gratuitous incentives to war. We are, therefore, by no means surprised to learn that the uppermost feeling in America, not merely among the thoughtful and prudent, but with the bulk of the taxpayers, is earnest resolution to clear off their debt, and, as an indispensable preliminary, to live peaceably with all men. Mr. Boutwell is gradually reducing the mass of national liability, and he is popular; Mr. Sumner, who is regarded as favourable to a policy involving precisely the opposite results, with unknown hazards of another kind, is popularly set aside. The force of the prevailing sentiment is clearly reflected in the instructions given to Mr. Motley. As our Washington correspondent has already pointed out, the aim of President Grant is not formally to reopen negotiations at once, but to allow violent irritations in both countries to subside, and meanwhile to make the British Government aware that he desires a friendly settlement on terms satisfactory to both sides, while involving no sacrifice of self-respect or national dignity for either. Mr. Motley will prefer no specific demand, submit no ultimatum; he will distinctly avoid putting the subject of the Neutrality Proclamation forward as a ground of offence and the basis of a claim for damages; he will, in fact, take precisely that position which any English statesman would at once meet him on amicable terms. That the great mass of industrious and honest citizens in the Great Republic would shrink from urging on a deadly quarrel, and that the oppressive weight of their existing debt would be a powerful influence on the side of peace, we have never doubted; and the two incidents we have now noted are full of happy omen for all the friends of peace.

STATE BALL.

BY command of the Queen, a State Ball was given on Thursday evening, June 17th, at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of upwards of 1,600 was invited.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Denmark, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, and attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Lord Harris, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Hon. C. L. Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Captain Lund, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House soon after 10 o'clock.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise was present at the ball, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur arrived, attended by Lieutenant Pickard.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge arrived from St. James's Palace, accompanied by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived from Gloucester-house, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt.

His Serene Highness the Prince and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Teck arrived from Kensington Palace.

The Royal Body Guard of the yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the interior of the Palace, under the command of Colonel O. P. Bourke, the Exon-in-Waiting.

A Guard of Honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards was mounted in the court of the Palace.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal Family and other Royal visitors, conducted by Viscount Sydney (the Lord Chamberlain), and attended by their ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the Ball-room at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, when the dancing immediately commenced.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise wore a dress of straw-coloured pont de soie, trimmed with bouillons of straw tulle and a scarf of white gossamer, trimmed with white fringe, looped back with chatelains of green and purple grapes and vine leaves. Headdress, a wreath of vine leaves and grapes with diamonds; ornaments, diamonds, the Victoria and Albert Order, the Order of St. Isabel, and the Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Coote and Tinnie's full band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. C. Coote, and performed the following selection of music:—

Quadrille,—"La Perichole" …	Offenbach.
Valse,—"An der schönen blauen Donau" …	Strauss.
Lancers,—"Imperial" …	Coote.
Valse,—"Dew of June" …	Hon. Col. Lindsay.
Quadrille,—"Les Pompiers de Nanterre" …	Desormes.
Valse,—"Souvenir" …	Coote.
Quadrille,—"[illegible]" …	Marx.
Valse,—"[illegible]" …	Strauss.
Lancers,—"Royal" …	Coote.
Valse,—"Pandekten" …	Gung'l.
Quadrille,—"Warrior" …	Frewin.
Valse,—"La Perichole" …	Offenbach.
Lancers,—"Carnival" …	Coote.
Valse,—"Disputationem" …	Strauss.
Quadrille,—"L'ile de Tulipatan" …	Arban.
Valse,—"Clarine" …	Coote.
Galop,—"Sardanapalus" …	Hertel.

MORE USES FOR PAPER.

OF late years the part played by paper in the manufacture of household goods has been amazingly extended. We have had paper collars and cuffs, paper waistcoats and wash-bowls, paper pails and pipes—indeed, when it comes to paper raceboats, which are successfully rowed, and even paper "oil-cloths," as they are sometimes called, habitually trodden upon—what limits are there to this industry? But now Mr. Pavy's new process for paper-making promises to carry the uses of this substance, far beyond anything hitherto looked for. He compounds it of several sorts of animal and vegetable subtances hitherto not employed, and these being reduced to a pulp and bleached, the completed fabric is a sort of felt, or, as it is said, something much resembling what the Japanese use for handkerchiefs, and absolutely as wide in its application as the latter. It has pliancy, flexibility, strength; it can be sewed with the needle as easily and as tightly as any of the woven fabrics which it is designed to displace. Already they have made of it table-clothes, quilts, shoes, petticoats (price 6d.), and hundreds of similar articles known to domestic economy.—*New York Times, May* 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I observe a paragraph from the *New York Times* in your impression of to-day about the various appliances to which paper is capable of being adapted. As these paragraphs make their appearance almost periodically, it is as well to inform the public that hats, coats, bags, pipes, and their corresponding articles of utility, have been made for several years out of paper. There is a hat factory in Spitalfields, and the production is elegant and of increasing sale. Ladies' reticule bags have for many years been made of it, and they are very serviceable. English paper-makers are isolated and unobtrusive, or paragraphs of the character referred to might be made very frequently, and they would certainly eclipse the American specimen,—I am, &c.,

W. S. CLARKE, Paper Agent.

110, Cannon-street, June 15.

A DISAPPOINTED VICEROY.

THERE is a good story of the Viceroy of Egypt during his European sojourn that does not seem to have penetrated to England. During his highness's stay in Paris he sent for Monsieur Schneider, the great iron contractor of Paris, to partially negotiate the great undertaking of "ironing and mangling" (as the old riddle has it) his country for him—a matter of many hundreds of thousands of pounds. At the same time the Viceroy was equally engaged with the celebrated Mdlle. Schneider, on the subject of starting a theatre at Cairo, under her superintendence and direction. Shortly after these preliminary steps with both the Schneiders had been taken, the Pasha left for Biarritz, leaving both matters in abeyance. One day, turning to one of his suite, he commanded Schneider to be sent for. Instantly the order was transmitted to his people in Paris, "Send Schneider off at once." Thereupon Monsieur, the great contractor was waited on and informed that his highness the Viceroy had sent a pressing demand for his immediate presence. He, highly delighted, departed, *sur le champ* for Biarritz, assuring himself that the much-desired contract with the accompanying half-million of money was to be his. On Schneider's arrival at his destination, the Pasha, who was slightly indisposed, was informed by his attendants, "Schneider is here." "Let Schneider take a bath," was his highness's reply. Accordingly, in spite of the luckless contractor's asseveration that he didn't want a bath, he was told that the Pasha had commanded it, and that a bath he must have; at last imagining that some piece of oriental etiquette was involved in the performance of this ablution, he consented to be bathed. Presently the Pasha demands Schneider's immediate attendance; he is told that in obedience to his command Schneider is in the bath and cannot appear. "That signifies not," replied his highness, "I will go to Schneider." The play was now played out. The Viceroy found himself face to face with poor Monsieur Schneider the contractor, whom he didn't want at all, instead of with Mademoiselle Schneider, whom he had intended to send for. —*John Bull.*

THE LADIES' GALLERY.

MR. LAYARD is a bold man, but still he thought it best to exercise that discretion which is the better part of valour when called on to answer the question put last night by Mr. Herbert with reference to the "Ladies' Gallery" in the House of Commons. The question divided itself into two heads, and Mr. Layard deserves credit for the adroitness with which he evaded the one which was the more dangerous, and yet saved his character for gallantry by his chivalrous management of the other. Mr. Herbert wanted to know "whether the First Commissioner of Works knew of any reason why the grating in front of the Ladies' Gallery should not be removed," and also "whether the accommodation already existing could not be in any way improved." With the request for improved accommodation Mr. Layard professed himself most ready to comply. He thought the ladies who attended the debates very badly treated by being shut up in a narrow space so unsightly and incommodious that there presence alone redeemed it from being a "Chamber of Horrors," and he pledged himself, the House consenting, to make some more suitable arrangement for them. But he discreetly abstained from giving any reasons or putting forward any views of his own as to the more delicate question of the "grating," merely declining to "take upon himself the very grave responsibility of removing it," and sheltering himself behind "what he believed to be the general opinion of the House." If the matter had ended there, we should have nothing but unmixed congratulations to offer both Mr. Layard and the House. But Mr. Herbert returned to the charge, and declared his intention of submitting to the House a distinct proposal that "the grating in front of the Ladies' Gallery should be removed." The delicate and momentous question can therefore no longer be shirked with diplomatic reticence. The First Commissioner of Works will have to give his "reasons" for believing that the House is in favour of "the grating," and the married members who would wish to vote for its continuance will feel, not all of them, perhaps, without a qualm, that they must afterwards go home and face their wives.

May we not, however, venture to hope that a spirit of compromise and conciliation akin to that which promises to avert the struggle between the two Houses may also avert the struggle between the sexes? May we not appeal to the ladies themselves to be content with the advantages in the shape of improved accommodation which Mr. Herbert's advocacy promises to secure them, and magnanimously to forbear using the powerful political influence with which Lord Granville justly credits them in order to press for the removal of the obnoxious grating? Let it not be supposed that we fail fully to understand and even to a certain extent to sympathize with their very natural and inevitable repugnance to it. It seems almost an insult to tell English ladies that they are very welcome to attend the debates of the House of Commons—so welcome, indeed, that every effort shall be made to give them better accommodation; but only on the condition that they sit behind a screen, which allows them, indeed, to see, but prevents their being seen? Such shutting up or hiding of women seems a barbarous, Oriental absurdity scarcely worthy even of Turks in these enlightened days and utterly unworthy of nineteenth-century Englishmen. Besides, the Turks are, at least, consistent. They keep their women out of public sight upon all occasions. But we not only allow ours to appear abroad with scarcely any restriction, but we encourage them to appear to the best advantage. Besides, the House itself would be largely a gainer by the presence of handsome, well dressed women conspicuous within its walls. Witness the brilliant effect produced every night in the House of Lords by the Peeresses' Gallery. No portion of this august assembly attracts more attention. The leader of the House himself, amid all the cares of office, all the anxieties of the delicate task before him, could not on Monday night refrain from paying graceful homage to the charms of those who adorned the Gallery. It is painful to turn from this charmingly varied picture to the monotonously male dreariness of the Lower House.

We fully admit the force of these arguments, and therefore we vote for the grating; and we appeal to all ladies who combine political with personal influence to be merciful as they are strong. The more attractive a Peeresses' or Ladies' Gallery, the more unsuited it is to a House in which men meet to transact business, with almost invariably more business on their hands than they can properly get through. Whether it be a necessary result of the natural relations between the sexes, or only a weakness which is due to our imperfect civilization, we are not prepared to say; but of the fact, at any rate, we are sure, that the presence of ladies does not assist an ordinary man in following or weighing the arguments advanced by a series of speakers. Occasionally, too, the fair listeners are carried away by their sympathies, and not long ago in the House of Commons loud approval and disapproval were bestowed from behind the grating upon the orators who defended and opposed respectively the Bill for Legalizing Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. But even where ladies are not thus exceptionally demonstrative, but maintain their wonted placidity, they have a habit of what, for want of a better word, we must call "fidgetting" painfully calculated to distract attention. There are few members of the House of Commons who do not now feel painfully the difficulty of following with sufficient attention a prosy though instructive speaker; but what hope will be left them,—and more especially the younger ones among them,—of even moderate success in this attempt if it has to be made while a number of ladies, more or less beautiful and beautifully dressed, are coming in one after the other, whispering to each other, seating themselves with that elaboration which their beautiful gowns seem always to occasion, searching for—first, the fan, then the hand kerchief, then the smelling-bottle, settling and resettling themselves,—in short, practising though perhaps almost unconsciously and from mere force of habit, all those little arts and graces which may be charmingly appropriate at a ball or opera, but are sadly out of keeping with the character and purposes of a political assembly? We doubt whether St. Anthony himself would have proof against distractions of this kind and the majority of the members are not St. Anthonies. We have it on high authority, were any authority for a fact so obvious wanting, that our legislators are largely under the power of the fair sex; but let us feel that they are protected as far as may be from the immediate exercise of undue influence in their own House.—*The Times, June* 18.

A CURIOUS illustration of that decline of the dominant Church in Italy to which the Bishop of St. David's referred on Tuesday evening appeared in a recent number of one of the most conservative journals of Florence, in the shape of a matrimonial advertisement. The advertiser wanted a wife, who should be a lady of moderate fortune and good position. "*Religion not objected to*," was added by way of postscript, "*except the Roman Catholic.*" To this complexion has the ecclesiastical influence which for centuries has held the people captive, come at last in the country to which five-sevenths of the Sacred College belong, and to whose genius the Papacy owes all the splendour of St. Peter's and all the glory of the Vatican.—*Daily News.*

AN INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, N. W. P.

THE 22ND JUNE 1869.

(Before MR. JUSTICE TURNER.)

BATTERSBY *versus* BATTERSBY AND CRAWFORD.

Mr. Millett, barrister-at-law, for the petitioner.

Mr. Shircore, attorney-at-law, for the respondent.

The co-respondent was not represented by counsel.

JUDGMENT.

THE petitioner, Richard Battersby, has instituted this suit to obtain a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the adultery of his wife, the respondent, Mary Sarah Battersby, with the co-respondent.

The petition, as originally framed, charged that the adultery relied on had been committed on the 22nd August 1867 and at subsequent times. The co-respondent did not appear, and having been satisfied that he duly received the summons of the Court, I allowed the trial to proceed in his absence. The respondent did not traverse the adultery charged, but she pleaded that it had been condoned by the petitioner. To this the petitioner replied that he had not condoned the adultery of the respondent, and therefore the only issue originally framed, as between the parties, was the issue whether or not the adultery charged had been condoned. But as the trial proceeded it became apparent that the petitioner's reply to the plea of condonation rested on two grounds: firstly, on the ground that he had done nothing which amounted to a condonation of the marital offence charged; and, secondly, on the ground that if he had done anything which could be held to amount to condonation, it was done when he had not full knowledge of the respondent's misconduct, inasmuch as he was at the time unaware that the respondent had on several occasions prior to the 22nd August committed adultery with the co-respondent. In Keats *vs.* Keats and Montezuma, 29 L. J. P. M. and A. 169, the late learned Judge Ordinary of the Court for Matrimonial Causes in England expressed a doubt whether evidence of acts of adultery not charged in the petition were admissible to rebut the defence of condonation, and inasmuch as this Court is directed to act on principles and rules which in the opinion of the Court are as nearly as may be conformable to the principles and rules on which the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England for the time being acts, I allowed the petitioner during the course of the trial to amend his petition by charging that adultery had been committed by the respondent with the co-respondent in the months of June and July 1867, so as to let in evidence of such adultery in answer to the respondent's plea. To the added charge the respondent's pleader pleaded denying the adultery charged, and alleging that if committed it had been condoned. The further issues therefore were raised between the parties—whether or not the adultery charged to have been committed in June and July 1867 was so committed, and whether or not, if committed, it was condoned? In addition to the points which the parties raise for determination, there are, however, other points upon which, although they may not be traversed, the Court in England requires proof before it will give relief, and which this Court, following the practice of the English Court, will also require to be established to its satisfaction; that is to say the marriage, which the Court is prayed to dissolve, and the adultery, which is the ground of the relief sought; and, lastly, the Court, before pronouncing its decree, will consider the conduct of the petitioner, for the purpose of satisfying itself that he has not, by any misconduct towards the respondent, conduced to, or connived at, the adultery of which he complains. With these observations, I now address myself to the evidence which has been adduced in this suit.

The petitioner was married to the respondent at the Baptist Chapel at Monghyr on the 10th April 1864. They cohabited after their marriage at Benares and Jumalpore, and in 1865 they came to reside at Allahabad. In 1866 the respondent visited England, and returned to her husband at Allahabad in the end of February or the beginning of March 1867. Shortly after the respondent's return from England an intimacy was formed by the petitioner with the co-respondent. Being both in the employment of the same Company, they had been personally known to one another for some little time before, but it was not until the return of the respondent from England that the petitioner became on visiting terms with the co-respondent, who had then recently married. The petitioner and respondent had lived together from the time of their marriage to her departure for England on terms of affection, and after the respondent's return they continued, to all appearance, to live on the same terms. There were born to them two children, of whom one alone is now living; and the respondent has not alleged that her husband did not provide her with comforts suited to her position in life and within the compass of his income, nor that he did not treat her with consideration and affection; nor is there any reason to believe that the respondent, until after her return from England, had afforded the petitioner any ground for supposing that her affection for him was diminished, or that she had been unfaithful to her marriage vows. It has not been distinctly proved in this suit on what precise date the friendship with the Crawfords commenced; but very shortly after its commencement an improper intimacy sprang up between the respondent and co-respondent. The petitioner has been cross-examined as to a letter of which he received a copy from a Mr. Nesbitt. He admits that Mr. Nesbitt informed him that the original was in his wife's handwriting, and that it had been sent to Mr. Crawford, and that Mr. Nesbitt offered to show him the original if he would call upon him. The petitioner says he did not call upon Mr. Nesbitt, inasmuch as he was not on good terms with him, but that he inquired of the respondent if she had written the letter, and that she emphatically denied it: that he also questioned the co-respondent as to the letter, and was informed by him that it had been received from a prostitute, in support of which assertion the co-respondent referred the petitioner to a Mr. Maclean; and petitioner adds that he saw Maclean in the co-respondent's presence and demanded of him whether he knew the co-respondent's statement to be true, upon which Maclean corroborated the account of the letter given by the co-respondent. The petitioner alleges that this explanation, coupled with the respondent's denial, satisfied him that the letter was not written by the respondent, and from other letters written by the respondent at a subsequent period, which have been put in evidence, and from the deposition of the respondent herself, I am led to the conclusion that the petitioner's statement that he believed the story told him may be accepted as true. Up to the 22nd August 1867 the intimacy of the petitioner with co-respondent was continued. Early in the morning of that day the co-respondent called at the petitioner's house on the pretext that he desired to try his horses in a carriage which he had recently purchased from the petitioner, and he invited the respondent to take a short drive with him to see the horses tried. The petitioner, noticing that the respondent had on her best dress, and that the weather threatened rain, endeavoured to dissuade her from accepting the invitation. He admits that he had no other objection, because he had no suspicion of any misconduct on the part of the respondent, having before that day noticed nothing in her conduct, or in that of the co-respondent, to excite his suspicion. The respondent kissed the petitioner, and, saying she would return in a few minutes, departed in the carriage with the co-respondent. She did not return, but at 9 o'clock in the same morning the petitioner received from the co-respondent a letter in the following terms:—

"Allahabad, 22nd August 1867.

"MY DEAR BATTERSBY,—I wish you to read this as dispassionately as you can, and to think well before taking any active steps.

"To come to the point at once, I have been made unhappy for years through the caprice and ill-temper of one whom I thought I loved. I have now the prospect of happiness with one whom I *do* love most truly and sincerely, and whom I'll make my wife whenever it is possible to do so legally.

"Surely you cannot have been blind to the fact that your wife and I loved each other; it is so, however, and now if you will, for the sake of your own name, take matters quietly, all may be arranged. I know I have betrayed the trust you have reposed in me, and have acted most dishonourably, but all I can offer in extenuation is my fervent love.

"Other satisfaction, as it is termed, is yours if you want it, but I think in the present age the 'Divorce Court' is a more reputable way of settling these things.

"I trust the day is not far distant when I shall make your wife all the reparation that a man can by giving her my name. It is no whim of a day which has led me to do what I have done, and I feel certain that, however much the world may condemn us, our ultimate happiness is secured.

"You may think I have not shown much my respect for your wife in making her leave her comfortable home to come to my protection; but I swear to you it has grieved me beyond measure to have to do so. Try and keep things quiet. Your interests are at stake as well as mine.

"Let some mutual friend arrange for us if you will.

—Yours, "J. A. CRAWFORD."

On the receipt of this letter the petitioner went immediately to his pleader, and from his pleader's to the magistrate, from whom he obtained a warrant for the arrest of the co-respondent on the charge of enticing away the respondent, and this warrant the petitioner caused to be immediately executed. The co-respondent was arrested on the same or the following day, but was released on bail. The co-respondent's wife was absent from Allahabad on the 22nd August, and on that day and on several days after that day the respondent does not deny that she lived in adultery with the co-respondent. During this time she wrote several letters to the petitioner, in which she begged him to allow her to return to him. The petitioner upon this communicated with Mr. D. Chill, of Agra, by whom the respondent had been brought up as an adopted daughter, and at the petitioner's request Mr. D. Chill came to Allahabad and removed the respondent from the co-respondent's house, after she had remained there about a fortnight, and took her with him to Agra.

On the 8th September 1867 the petitioner wrote to the respondent's brother a letter, of which the following portion is material:—

"Your enclosure to dear Mary I have sent on to her; she has gone to Agra. I sent papa [that is Mr. D. H. Chill] a telegram to come down and take her back with him, which, I am glad to say, he did; and poor Mary was quite pleased with the chance of getting away. You do not know how much dear Mary suffered in that wretch's house. She wrote such imploring letters to me which I could not answer for fear of their being intercepted, as hers were, as it would injure my case against the villain. How he managed to get her to leave her comfortable home, her dear sweet child, and her fond husband, is a mystery to me. I have never wronged her by word or deed, and she has had a comfortable and happy home which she has since confessed to herself. Poor girl, she has indeed been misled by as great a villain as ever trod on this earth. If I had the making of the law I would certainly give such crimes death. He, the scoundrel, has made two families unhappy—his own and ours, I have resolved to punish him to the uttermost extent of the law. I do not blame her so much, my dear brother, and *since she has sworn that she has not committed that worst of all crimes*, I have resolved to keep her with her father and then take her back again to be once more my dear wife. I love her, and always did love her, and always will love her, and no matter what the world may say at my taking her back; and although I may lose my situation through it, yet I will do what I believe to be my

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duty in the sight of God, and trust in Him for the rest. No, dear brother, I will be the last to hasten her downfall—I love her too much for that. I do not merely say I love her, for you must know that I have proved my love, and I will prove it again. She has felt her position very bitterly. I cannot tell you more now, but will wait until you come up here."

In a postscript to this letter the petitioner added —

"Destroy this letter as soon as you have read it, to prevent its falling into other hands."

In another letter of the 10th September, also written by the petitioner to the respondent's brother, there occurs the following passage :—

"I have also received a letter from papa [Mr. D. H. Chill] and from Mary [the respondent] for you, which I enclose. I register this letter, as *Mary talks in her letter of coming back again*. I would not like it to miscarry, as it must not be known until after the case is over, or else he [the co-respondent] will get off with a slight punishment."

It is to be observed that these letters are written by the petitioner to the brother of the respondent under the impression that they would never be brought to light. They indicate therefore, it may fairly be presumed at once, the degree of knowledge which the petitioner possessed of the extent of his wife's misconduct and his intentions with respect to her future. In the first of these letters, he states that, since his *wife had sworn she had not committed that worst of all crimes*, he had resolved to keep her with her father, and then take her back. On the 12th September 1867 the co-respondent was committed to take his trial before this Court, in the exercise of its Original Criminal Jurisdiction, on the charge which had been preferred by the petitioner. On the 13th September 1867 the petitioner filed his plaint in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Allahabad in a suit which he brought to recover from the co-respondent Rs. 10,000 as damages. The cause of action stated in the plaint was the unlawfully enticing away the petitioner's wife. On the 26th this suit was heard, and on the 28th a decree was given in the petitioner's favour of the sum of Rs. 4,000 and costs, and this decree was confirmed on appeal to this Court, in the exercise of its Ordinary Appellate Jurisdiction, in January 1868. On the 25th October 1867 the respondent wrote to the petitioner the following letter :—

"25th October 1867.

"MY MUCH INJURED AND AFFLICTED, AND YET DEAR HUSBAND,—I write this to acknowledge to you *all* my sin, and may God help me to write truthfully. I have told a great many lies to hide *my one great sin*, and that I feel I must acknowledge to you now I am with child (or so I am led to think) by—— I do not need to mention his name; for I hate to think of it. I am at your mercy now, my much injured husband. I hope you will forgive me and take me back once more to your heart and home. I pray to the Lord day and night to forgive me, and if He forgives me, surely He will soften your heart towards me. My whole trust is in Him, and I feel certain that He will bring all thigs to pass. Do not cast me off; if you do, may the Lord give me strength to bear it. I do not wish you to be burdened with this child. I am willing to live apart from you until it is born, and then I can give it away before you take me back.

* * * * * * *

Do not tell me that you can never again call me your wife, dearest Richard, but give me *some hope*, I entreat of you. I know I have wronged you beyond expression, and I am really VERY sorry for it, and I crave your forgiveness. Will you not forgive me? With regard to my writing to Mr. Crawford, I tell you, as in the sight of God, that I have written no more than the one letter I told papa of; and all the reports now abroad in Allahabad, with regard to my having communicated with him, are *wholly false*, and I am sure that when you enquire closely into the matter that you will find what I say to be true. Let those people who tell you of my correspondence with Mr. Crawford bring my letters and show them to you, so that you can satisfy yourself; but do not think I am telling you a lie. I am *entirely* on your mercy, and it would gladden my heart to know that you had once more taken me back (if not to your arms) at least to your confidence. I do from my heart lament my sins, and God alone knows it. He can forgive, and can enable you also, my poor husband, to forgive me, your once adored wife. Let me tell you once more I am entirely on your mercy, and pray you will forgive me, if you think and feel you should. The whole of this letter has been written truthfully, and God is my witness. Give me, I beseech you, only one assurance, that you have forgiven me, and be assured that you will *never* have cause to repent it. I can safely say you had no knowledge or suspicions whatever of the intrigue that was being carried on, after all your kindness to me, in giving me all I ever asked for. I know I had no occasion or excuse for leaving my comfortable home and being unfaithful to you; but I was urged to all this, and have acted most shamefully towards you, and it is now for you, my much-wronged husband, to look with pity on me, and to forgive me. Let me beseech you once more to give me one assurance—that you have forgiven me, and that you will not turn your face away from me, who am your suppliant.—Believe me to be, your deeply and truly penitent wife,

"MARY BATTERSBY."

The respondent does not assert that the petitioner was aware that there had been any act of adultery committed by her prior to the time she left her husband's house on the 22nd August 1867, and this letter, which she wrote to him on the 25th October 1867, was the first confession she had made of any act of adultery having actually been committed during her sojourn in the house of the co-respondent. From the petitioner's letter to the respondent's brother, to which I have above referred, it will be seen that the respondent endeavoured to induce the petitioner to believe that no act of adultery had been committed.

No letters have been put in evidence by the respondent nor does she allege that any were received by her from the petitioner between the time when she left Allahabad for Agra until a date subsequent to the 19th November 1867. On that day the co-respondent was tried by this Court, in the exercise of its Ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, on two charges—one of enticing away the respondent from the petitioner, under Section 498 Indian Penal Code, and the other of adultery with the respondent, under Section 497 Indian Penal Code: and having been convicted was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for the term of one year. After the trial the petitioner went to the house of Mr. D. Chill, with whom the respondent was residing, and there he met the respondent. He alleges he saw her continuously in the presence of other people. On the 20th November the petitioner again called at Mr. D. Chill's, and again saw the respondent, and on this occasion the respondent states that he told her he had forgiven her and would take her back in six months. The petitioner was not cross-examined on this point. To this statement of the respondent, unsupported by other evidence, I could not, for reasons which I shall hereafter explain, give credence; but I think that the correspondence which followed this interview, and other evidence, renders it probable that on the 20th November the petitioner may have expressed his forgiveness of, and his intention of being at some future time reconciled to, the respondent. It may also here be observed that the respondent's pleader, when interrogated by the Court as to his client's defence, did not allege that any condonation was made prior to the 8th December 1867. Whether or not there was any conversation on the subject of reconciliation on the 29th November, this at least is certain—that on that day the respondent was anxious to accompany the petitioner to the railway station, and that he refused to allow her to do so.

On the 24th November 1867 the petitioner wrote to the respondent a letter, which contains the following passage :—

"I hope, dear Mary, you did not cry very much because you could not come to the station with us. You know yourself that you have only yourself to blame for it all, and this I believe to be the punishment which God has inflicted upon you. Pray to Him night and day, and ask Him to remove the load from your mind through Jesus Christ our Lord, if you are penitent truly; so he has promised the most miserable sinner forgiveness. I have prayed over and over again, and continue to do so to Him on your account."

The letter goes on to give news of their child and of some blankets the petitioner had purchased for the respondent's use, and towards the end of the letter there is a request that Mr. Chill would let the petitioner know "anything about the case" he might hear, as Mr. Newton's son had informed him that there would not be an appeal. This passage clearly refers to the suit which had been decided in the petitioner's favour in the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court. This letter of the 24th November does not contain any promise to receive back the respondent, nor does it refer to any such promise as having been made. It is apparently the letter of a somewhat weak man, deeply attached to the wife who had wronged him, and who, from whatever motives,—fear of the world's opinion, or apprehension lest the degree in his favour might be modified, or uncertainty as to his wife's repentance,—had not made up his mind as to the course he would adopt with respect to her.

On the 30th November 1867 the petitioner wrote another letter to the respondent. That letter is erroneously dated the 23rd, but it is clear from its contents that it was written on the 30th. The following passages are material :—

"I will not be able to come up and see you as I had expected I would have been able'...... but next Sunday, God willing, I will be with you. *I have been thinking* most seriously about taking you back again to live with me, and have come to the following conclusion, that before you can again call my home your home, you must show me that you have repented of your sin against God, your husband, your child, and yourself, and that you no longer have any lurking after that villain. Before you can show me this you must have time, so that you may go to live with your brother for six or eight months, until I can judge. You know that the opposite party have tried to prove connivance, and if I were to take you back at once, or even in a little time, the world would then say everything shows us that there was connivance on the part of Mr. Battersby."

Then follows a passage of religious exhortation, and the writer proceeds :—

Mary, I loved you when I married you, I have loved you ever since, and although you have wronged me so much, I love you still as dearly as I ever did; and it all depends upon yourself during the next six or eight months what becomes of you. If you have the least particle of love or regard for the man who has so cruelly seduced you and made my once happy home miserable, that he might carry out his vile design, then, my dear Mary, I say, in the sight of God, it will be much better if you at once tell me all, instead of causing yourself and myself further misery hereafter. Write fully to me on the subject and let me have every particular fully on paper; write to me and tell me you are sorry for all you have done, and anything else which may suggest itself to you. If you now lead a contrite and upright life, and live in the fear of God, dear Mary, you will be forgiven by your God, your husband, your child, your father, mother, and brother, and by all right-minded persons."

Again, on the 2nd December 1867, the petitioner wrote to the respondent a kind note, informing her that he would visit her on the following Sunday, and in a postscript he expresses a hope that his last letter (referring presumably to the letter dated November 30th) had been duly received. According to his promise in this letter, the petitioner visited the respondent at Agra on the 8th December. That day was a Sunday. The respondent was still living with Mr. D. Chill, in rooms which, with others, formed part of a ruined bungalow. In the adjoining rooms lived Mrs. Herbert, a niece of Mr. Chill, who deposes that during the Sunday she was more or less in and out of Mr. Chill's room all day. Mr. Chill was absent during the hours of divine service. The petitioner declares that he and the respondent were only left together for a short period during the whole of that day, namely, just before Mr. Chill returned from church in the morning. The petitioner also states that in the afternoon the respondent went into her bed-room to obtain some small articles which had been given her by the co-respondent; that the respondent subsequently called him in to give him these articles; that he went to her and remained in the room two or three minutes, and then returned. He positively swears that he had not sexual intercourse with the respondent on that occasion. The respondent, on the other hand, swears that the petitioner did have sexual intercourse with her, and she relies on this as establishing her plea that the petitioner has restored her to conjugal cohabitation. Mr. Chill's memory is very defective, and he can give no reliable evidence in reference to the occurrences of the 8th December, save that he recollects that at one of the petitioner's visits the respondent came up to the petitioner and asked him to go aside with her as she wanted to speak to him privately, and that the petitioner went inside the respondent's bed-room. Looking at the surrounding circumstances, I come to the conclusion that the respondent's statement is untrue. I believe that on the 8th December she did, in some measure, comply with the request contained in the petitioner's letter of the 30th November; that is to say, she gave him some particulars, though by no means full particulars, of her conduct with the co-respondent, and handed over some little presents she had received from the co-respondent. The first letter written by the petitioner to the respondent bears out this view.

In a letter of the 10th December 1867 the petitioner writes to the respondent in the following terms :—

"And now, dear Polly, keep up your spirits like I good girl; the time will soon pass over, and I trust we will be quite as happy as ever we were or have been. I believe you to be sincere since I saw you last, and I felt quite happy; but mind, dear, it all depends upon you. If you ever correspond with that villain in any shape or form, I swear that, no matter what becomes of you, I could never take you or trust you again as long as you lived."

Mr. D. Chill, in his cross-examination, states, in reference to these visits of the petitioner to the respondent—

"The petitioner appeared to me to have become reconciled to his wife. He only wished her to go to Calcutta until her confinement had taken place, and he said to me and to her that if she would conduct herself decently at Calcutta, he would take her back again."

Mrs. Herbert, another witness, who spent a great part of Sunday, the 8th December, in the company of the respondent and petitioner, states that they appeared to be friendly, and that she thought the petitioner would take the respondent back. It had been arranged that the respondent should go to Calcutta and live with her mother until her confinement was over, and shortly after the petitioner's visit to Agra on the 8th December the respondent left that station for Calcutta. The respondent alleges that on her way to Calcutta she met her husband at the Allahabad railway station; that he was in a gharry, that he sent a person named Robert Chill to call her out to him, that she went and sat in the gharry for twenty minutes during which time he kissed and fondled her. The petitioner denies that any such meeting took place, and I give credit to his denial. The respondent has put in evidence a letter, bearing date the 12th December 1867, which the petitioner wrote to her and sent by post to Calcutta—that letter was evidently written with the intention that it should be delivered to her by a messenger at the Allahabad station. It was, as the petitioner states, in fact sent by a messenger, but the man missed the respondent, and consequently brought it back to the petitioner, who then despatched it by post. Now, if the petitioner met the respondent at the station, is it probable that this letter would have been afterwards posted? I cannot think so. On this, as well as on other points, I am compelled to the conclusion that the respondent has stated what she knew to be false. The letter sent to the station, and subsequently posted, is written in an affectionate strain, and contains the following passages. After alluding to their child and his love for her, the petitioner wrote—

"I told her you would soon be back again, and she said '*kul do bedge*,' meaning to-morrow at two o'clock. I said, 'no, not quite so soon,' and she cried, poor little thing!"

And again, towards the end of the letter—

"Take care of yourself whatever you do, and mind you think no more of that scoundrel. I shall be very lonely until you come—all by myself in the house."

On the 16th December 1867 the petitioner again wrote to the respondent, acknowledging the receipt of a letter which she had sent to him from Dinapore on her way to Calcutta. It is to be observed that in this letter of the 16th December there is no allusion to any meeting having taken place at the Allahabad station, and I cannot think but that there would have been, had that meeting taken place. On the 17th December 1867, the petitioner wrote another affectionate letter to the respondent, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from her from Calcutta, and in this letter he discusses money matters with her; tells her to let him know how much money she will require, and bids her be careful, at the same time promising to give her as much as she might want.

On the 19th December the petitioner wrote another letter, in which there is nothing calling for remark, except the affectionate tone in which it is written. The next letter put in evidence is one written by the petitioner on the 29th December 1867. There was evidently another written by him between the 19th and 29th December, for allusion is made to it in his letter of the 29th, but this has not been filed. The letter of the 29th deserves close attention. It is written throughout in affectionate tone and gives the respondent counsel as to the course she should pursue to conceal the shame of her confinement. It contained one-half of a hundred-rupee note and a promise that as long as the petitioner had money the respondent should not want. It would seem that the respondent had written to request the petitioner to allow her to return at once to Allahabad. In reply to this the letter of the 29th December 1867 contains the following passages :—

"It is, my dear, impossible for you to come to Allahabad to live here, as you know what scandal there is here, and although it is painful for both of us to be separated and be so far away, yet we must submit to it for some months to come; yet let me have an answer to my last letter of what you are going to do with the—— Is your mamma going to take it? She has not written to me to say so yet."

On the 30th December 1867, the petitioner wrote to the respondent the following letter :—

"Allahabad, N. W. P., 30th December 1867.

"MY DEAR MARY,—You must not let this letter work too much upon your feelings, but I am forced to confess, from what I now know, that I will not, I am afraid, be able to take you back again to my house, and you can never again be called my wife. I am myself suffering much at being obliged to write to you thus, but I am forced to it, since you have been so untrue to me; and if you would once leave me, you could do it again. My prayers shall be with you, that you may be guided in the right way; and until I feel disposed, and am able to get a divorce, I will allow you the sum of Rs. 50 per mensem, after which you can, if you feel so disposed, be again married, and it will be at my option to do so also.

"It has pained me much to have to write this letter to you, but I am obliged to do it for several reasons, all of which are known to yourself; and you have only that villain and yourself to blame for it. You thought proper to leave my protection, a comfortable and happy home, to go to one whom you loved better than your own lawful husband, and go with him to his house, although you knew he was a married man. You have not only injured your husband and child, but you have injured his poor wife also. It was your place, when he first proposed to you that you should leave your comfortable home, to have acquainted me of his vile proposition, and I should have at once taken steps to have given him as sound a horse-whipping as ever a man got. You could not have loved me whilst all this was going on. You did not do the deed on the spur of the moment, but you had your plans arranged some days before, as is proved by your sending your things out of my house by his servants a week or ten days before you left yourself.

"Even after you had left me, you saw him sit down and write that letter, and you saw him send it away, so that you were a consenting party to it; even then, had you returned to me, I would have freely forgiven you. For what purpose did he take you away? Not through love which he had for you, but for his vile purpose, and that purpose you allowed him to accomplish, and you continued to sleep in the same bed with him for about three weeks. Were you happy all that time? I should think not. And who is now the greatest sufferer, no one but yourself. His punishment will only be of twelve months' duration, but yours will never leave you as long as you live; it will remain with you wherever you go. I forgive you all, as I have often said before. I freely forgive you for all the injury you have caused me; but I feel that I can *never* take you as my wife again, nor call you such.

"I have consulted with my mother, brothers, and sister, and they all concur in what I have just written to you.

"And now farewell, Mary, once more and for ever, your once loved husband, "R. BATTERSBY."

It would seem that the respondent wrote to the petitioner shortly after the 30th December 1867, and from this letter the petitioner concluded that she had not received his letter of the 30th December, and he therefore sent her the copy of it, which has been filed, together with a memorandum to the following effect :—

"I will send you all your clothes by parcel train in the course of a week. I will also send you all the baby's clothes of yours and Mr. Crawford's child.

"I enclose copy of the letter which you should have got on the 2nd instant. Your allowance will commence on the 1st of February 1868.—R. B."

Then how does the petitioner account for the sudden change in his intentions between the writing of the letter of the 29th of December and the writing of the letter of the 30th December? He says that after writing the letter of the 29th he received by post a parcel, of which the address was in the handwriting of Mrs. Crawford, the co-respondent's wife—that parcel contained five letters in the handwriting of the respondent. It is not denied that they were sent by her to the co-respondent—four of them—on different occasions, during the months of June and July, or at least prior to the 22nd August, and one of them written after the respondent had left the co-respondent's house, and when she was staying with Mr. Chill at Agra. The first four are so disgusting in their details that I have not allowed them to be read in court; their contents reveal the existence of a criminal intrigue between the respondent and the co-respondent for some time before she left her husband's house, carried on in the most shameless manner. They show the writer to be a person of depraved habits, and lost apparently to all sense of decency. The fifth letter bears date the 20th September; it was therefore written about ten days or a week after the respondent went to Agra with Mr. Chill, and is in the following terms :—

"Agra, 20th September 1867.

"MY DARLING,—I cannot bear the suspense any longer. I must hear from you. Do send me only ten lines by bearer—*he can be trusted*. I wished to know if you have received my letter of the 13th sent through Mr. Elias, as well as the one I left for you under the ornament. I cannot think why you have not written to me. Is it that you have made up your mind to forget me? *Forget you and cease to love you*, I shall NEVER. I asked you in my letter to write to me and to address A. B. C., Post-office, &c.; but I think now the best way will be to address Mrs. Battersby, Civil Lines, Agra. I shall bribe the postman and get him to give the letters *to me*. I have sent *every day* to the Post-office for any letter addressed A. B. C., but have been disappointed *always*. Tell me the reason of your silence. Do you for one minute think I would betray you by showing any mortal your letters? You wrong me if you think so. Oh! do write to me and do not add to my *sufferings* by keeping silent. I know I have *wronged you*; but will you *never* forgive me? If you cannot FORGIVE me now, will you do so when you have it in your power? Oh! do give me some hope. Oh! pity ME, your once loved Mary. I am WRETCHED. Tell me also if I may write to you, and to what address I may write. Of course your wife must on no account know that we correspond. Do you not think you had better destroy all my letters, especially the three last? I shall not say much in this, as I do not know how you feel towards me. When I hear from you I shall write again. Do you forgive me? Tell me in your letter, and do write a nice long letter, giving me all the news. If you can give the bearer your letter by 4 o'clock he will return by the 4 P.M. train. Good bye, I shall be looking out very *anxiously* for your answer. Trusting you are quite well, and with a hope that *you still love me*. Believe me to be, yours as ever,

"MARY."

This packet of letters, received by the petitioner after he had written the letter of December 29th, and before he wrote the letter dated the 30th December, disclosed to him that the woman for whose sake he was about to expose himself to public comment by allowing her to resume her place as his wife, had been guilty of the grossest immorality and of repeated acts of adultery. It also convicted the respondent of falsehood and dissimulation. She had been urged by her husband to make a full disclosure to him of all her offences towards him. She admits that up to the time of her departure from Calcutta she had never mentioned to him that she had been carrying on a criminal intrigue with the respondent for months before the 22nd August. She had written to the petitioner, as she herself admits, four or five times a day from the co-respondent's house, praying him to take her back to him and represent that she had left her home on the spur of the moment and sincerely repented of it.

The petitioner had, in September 1867 received some intimation that the respondent continued to write to the co-respondent and had endeavoured to discover the truth of the rumour. In reference to this, the respondent, in her letter of the 25th October, in the most solemn manner, called God to witness that she had only written one letter to the co-respondent, of which letter she had informed Mr. Chill. This statement is shown to be false by her letter of the 20th September, and it must have been made with a deliberate knowledge of its falsity. Then, again, the letter of the 20th September proved that having pretended penitence, and procured the petitioner to provide for her an opportunity of returning to his home, she had immediately commenced a correspondence with the co-respondent, praying him to renew his intimacy with her, protesting her undiminished love for him, and describing herself his *as ever*. It is this utter falseness of this woman, as revealed by her letters, which renders it impossible that I can accept her evidence on any matter on which it is not corroborated by other testimony. I entirely discredit, on this ground, her allegation that the petitioner met her at night in the public gardens in the station on the night before her departure for Agra, and that he told her to go back with Mr. Chill, and he would take her back when the case was over. I discredit on this account her statement as to the occurrences in her bedroom on the 8th December, and her statement as to the interview at the railway station, and accept with considerable modification her statement of the occurrences on the 20th November.

On the last occasion on which this case was before the Court, the petitioner put in evidence other letters which he had received by post a few days previously. These letters, as were the former, were received in a packet without any forwarding letter; and although the petitioner is unable to recognize the handwriting of the address, I think it probable that they were sent to him by Mrs. Crawford. It is only necessary that I should advert to two of these letters by a comparison of the handwriting with that of other letters, which are admitted to have been written by the respondent. I have no doubt that these letters were also written by her, as the contents show, to the co-respondent, during the month of September 1867. The first in date is the following :—

"Agra, September 22nd, 1867.

"MY DARLING,—Your letter has reached me quite safe; it *bewilders* me. Have I lost all your love? Oh, Jimmie, why so cruel? It is full of reproaches, and yet I think it a prize. I swear I was mad when I left your warm nest. Oh! Jimmie, wont you forgive me, and pity me before it is too late? Yes, I do still love you as much as ever I did if not more, and I shall say so openly in court, if I am asked; only I want some hopes from you to keep me up, and to enable me to answer bravely in court. You are aware that *he* has summoned me to appear as well. Make a few notes for me. It all rests on my evidence, and I swear to carry you through it with your help, which I need. Jimmie! if I could see you for only one hour, I should tell you, oh! so much. Cannot you come to me? Why do you not speak to me of love? Has it so soon left that warm throbbing heart? Tell me, do, I beseech of you. You ask me why I sign myself yours *as ever*. Jimmie, will you believe me when I tell you, I am yours in heart and body, and shall be so to the day of my death. I know I have lost him and my only child for ever, and have no hopes of returning to them, especially after all I shall say in court. Please get Mr. Shircore's help when you are making the notes for me. Jimmie, my heart's idol, say the words, and I shall do my best for you: but what if I fail? I pray for help from Heaven. I am really a banished wife. I have no one to blame but myself for all this, and, Jimmie darling, you have me only to blame. I know I led you into this trouble, but yet we never once thought of the consequences, and I was wrong in leaving you in the midst of it. Is it true that you felt relieved when you returned from Calcutta and found me gone? Oh! Jimmie, I cannot realize it; tell me it was not so. I know you pity me; but is that all you feel for me. Oh! do not be cold to me. I cannot bear it. Write to me often and tell me where to address you. I do not like sending my letters through Mr. Elias. I shall close this now, and look out very anxiously from a letter from you. Do tell me what to do and how to act. With all my love, which is still yours, believe me to be, until death, your very own,

"MARY."

The next letter bears date Agra, 24th September 1867, and much of it, as it is necessary that I should refer to, is as follows :—

"MY DARLING,—I am in a dreadful state of mind, and you only can relieve me. It seems that *he* knows of my writing to you, and *that* through Mr. Elias. I am sure you would keep such a thing sacred, and I have only Mr. E. to blame. *He* was up here yesterday, I did not see him, he has taken my father down to Allahabad to get his help in finding out the purport of my letters to you. If you remember when I was with you, you often asked me to tell you to do something to prove your then warm love for me. May I ask you, by that love which you swore was mine, but which I have lost, to return me my last four letters, along with this one, by bearer. I know you have not destroyed them, so do, I beseech of you, send them to me. I promise to keep them for you and to return them to you after the case if you should wish for them. If you do not let me have those letters; I tell you it will be my ruination for life, and then you may pity me and wish you had sent them to me; but it will be too late. You have my full permission to use any of my former letters to you, but do return me my last four with this one."

The rest of this letter is merely a reiteration of the request for the return of the letters, and also for the return or destruction of some letters written by the respondent to Mr. Elias, who, in my opinion, figures by no means creditably in connection with this case. After the unhappy respondent had returned to the house of her adopted father, no man, who had any respect for his character, or any really kind intention towards the respondent, would have assisted her to renew her intrigue with the co-respondent; and I am not satisfied that Mr. Elias, when examined in this case, stated, as he was bound to have done, the whole truth to the best of his recollection.

The letters to which I have just referred appear to me to have a material bearing on this case in reference to two points. The first establishes that the repentance which the respondent professed, and on the faith of which the petitioner acted in September 1867 was so far from being sincere that the respondent was endeavouring to renew her intrigue with her paramour and regretted that she left him. The second fixes the date on which the petitioner endeavoured to ascertain that a correspondence between the respondent and co-respondent was being carried on, and both prove, if further proof was necessary, the falsehood of the respondent's solemn assertion in her letter to her husband of the 25th October 1867.

In addition to the evidence on the record I have sent for and perused the records of the criminal proceedings and the civil suit brought against the co-respondent, with a view to ascertain how far the respondent's misconduct was made known to the petitioner on the trials of those cases. I find in the records of those cases two letters of the respondent which would give strong grounds for suspecting that an improper intimacy existed between the respondent, and co-respondent, but which do not show that any act of adultery had been committed. I also find a letter from Mrs. Crawford to the petitioner written in May or June 1867 which would undoubtedly have opened the eyes of any man of stronger character than the petitioner to the danger of allowing the intimacy between his wife and the co-respondent to continue.

After giving the best consideration I can to the evidence, I consider the following facts to be established :—The petitioner was deeply attached to his wife, with whom, from the period of his marriage, he had lived on terms of uninterrupted affection, although circumstances occurred in the months of May, June, and July 1867, which ought to have excited his suspicion. He continued to believe implicitly in his wife's innocence until she left his house on the 22nd August 1867. Even then he gave credit to the assertions in her letters written from the co-respondent's house, that she had left her house under the influence of sudden temptation, and that she sincerely repented the step she had taken; and crediting these assertions he sent for Mr. Chill, that the respondent might have the opportunity, which she professed to desire, of leaving the house of the co-respondent. In the same belief the petitioner wrote to the respondent's brother the letters to which I have before referred. In those letters he intimated his intention of taking his wife back, and he gave his reasons. Unless he had believed in her repentance, he would never have expressed such an intention, nor does he do more than express an intention to take back his wife at a future time. After the date of these letters he heard a rumour that the respondent was corresponding with the co-respondent, and he immediately endeavoured to discover the truth of that rumour, but was unsuccessful. The letter of the respondent, written on the 25th October, in which for the first time she confessed that she had been guilty of adultery, indicates clearly that the petitioner had not at that time condoned her offence. Then followed the visits to the respondent at Agra on the 19th and 20th November, and I do not find that anything occurred on either of those occasions which might be construed as amounting to condonation. The petitioner's letter of the 24th November is not inconsistent with the fact that no condonation had taken place, while his letter of the 30th November expressly states what were his intentions. The respondent was to prove by her conduct that she repented, and that she had ceased to entertain any affection for the co-respondent. To afford her an opportunity of proving this she was to go and live with her brother for six or eight months. There were indeed other motives which operated to prevent the petitioner from at once according to the respondent condonation. He feared the effect which such conduct on his part might have on the proceedings he had instituted against the co-respondent and he feared lest the world should ascribe too ready forgiveness on his part to connivance in the respondent's offence. But these were not the only motives. The rumour which had come to his knowledge as to the correspondence after the respondent's departure for Agra excited his suspicions, and in his letter of the 13th November he prayed her to make a disclosure.

It is in my judgment clear beyond doubt that no condonation had taken place prior to the interview on the 8th December. As to what occurred on that day, I have already intimated that I give no credit to the statement of the respondent that the petitioner had sexual intercourse with her, and apart from that circumstance, she does not allude to any other, she does not assert that the petitioner made use of any words which would imply that then and at once he restored her to her position as his wife. His conduct, as related by himself and by the witnesses, Mr. Chill and Mrs. Herbert, is consistent with the intention which Mr. Chill states the petitioner had expressed to him and to the respondent, that after a period of probation he would receive her back to his house as his wife. That the petitioner went into the bed-room for the purpose, which he states, to obtain from the respondent some little presents which she had received from the co-respondent. The respondent admits, and so far confirms the statement of the petitioner, I have before observed that I believe that on this occasion the respondent disclosed to the petitioner some circumstances connected with her intrigue with the co-respondent. I referred to the delivery of the presents, but did she then disclose to him anything more? Did she inform him of the frequent acts of adultery which had preceded her departure from her husband's house on the 22nd August? She admits that she made no such confession to him at any time prior to her departure for Calcutta, which was subsequent to their interviw.

That the petitioner did not unconditionally, or immediately condone the respondent's misconduct, is apparent from the letters which followed his visit to Agra. In his letter of the 10th December he writes—

"And now, dear Polly, keep up your spirits like a good girl; the time will soon pass over, and I trust we will be quite as happy as ever we were or have been. I believe you to be sincere since I saw you last, and I felt quite happy; but mind, dear, it all depends upon you."

The letters which follow are not inconsistent with the allegation of the petitioner that he had expressed an intention of condoning the respondent at some future time. They are written by a man whose love for his erring wife had in no way diminished; and although if read apart from the other evidence, they would afford ground for inferring that condonation had taken place, when read with the other evidence that inference is shown to be unfounded.

I now come to the receipt of the parcel forwarded by Mrs. Crawford. That that parcel was received after the writing of the letter of the 29th December, is established to my mind conclusively, and also that it was received before the writing of the letter of the 30th December, and I am satisfied that it was the knowledge which the petitioner acquired from the contents of that parcel which induced him to write the letter of December 30th. It would indeed have been more satisfactory if the petitioner had in his letter of the 30th December explicitly stated to the respondent the circumstances which had induced him to change his intentions with respect to her. Possibly the old affection which he had felt for her, and which had made him ready to forgive her so much, still influenced him to spare her the recital of the full extent of her profligacy and falsehood which those letters revealed to him. Yet the contents of the letter show that the writer was in possession of knowledge which he had not before acquired. He writes "from what I now know"—"I will not be able to take you back to my home"—"I am forced to it since you have been so untrue to me." And throughout the letter there are allusions to the circumstances which were disclosed by the contents of the letters in the packet. Until the receipt of the packet of letters there is no evidence to show that the petitioner was aware of the acts of adultery committed in the months of June and July 1867. He may have had strong grounds for suspicion, though I believe that he did not give credit to those grounds: his love for the respondent was so great that he refused to believe her more guilty than she had acknowledged herself to be. He had not up to the 29th December that full knowledge of the respondent's adultery in June and July, which the Judge Ordinary held essential to condonation in Peacock vs. Peacock (27 L. J. P. M. C. 71.) To apply then the law to the facts which I hold to be established, condonation is forgiveness of a conjugal offence with a full knowledge of all the circumstances; but this forgiveness does not merely mean a cessation of resentment, or even a renewal of affection.

By the Indian Divorce Act, Section 14, is expressly declared that "no adultery shall be deemed to have been condoned within the meaning of that Act unless conjugal cohabitation has been resumed or continued," and this provision appears to have been enacted in reference to the decision of the Full Court of Divorce in England in Keats vs. Keats and Montezuma (28 L. J. P. M. C. 78). The Lord Chancellor, in delivering the judgment of the Court, thus expressed himself—

"Words, however strong, can at the highest only be regarded as imperfect forgiveness, and unless followed up by something which amounts to a reconciliation, and to a reinstatement of the wife in the condition she was in before she transgressed, it must remain incomplete. It has been argued that nothing less than renewed sexual intercourse will be sufficient to establish condonation. It is obvious, without adducing instances, to illustrate my meaning, that this in some cases may be a test wholly inexplicable. But I am willing to adopt an expression which was happily used by Mr. Justice Wightman in the course of the argument, and to say that in my judgment there can be no condonation which is not followed by conjugal cohabitation. This is clearly the opinion of Dr. Lushington in Campbell *vs.* Campbell (1 Deanes Ec. R. 288.) To say that condonation requires conjugal cohabitation or connubial intercourse leaves the nature of the cohabitation or intercourse to be adapted to the varying conditions and circumstances of different parties. This will also justify the language of the learned Judge Ordinary, that the forgiveness must be shown by a restoration of the wife to her former position."

And, again—

"I think the forgiveness which is to take away the husband's right to a divorce must not fall short of reconciliation, and that this must be shown by the reinstatement of the wife in her former position, which renders proof of conjugal cohabitation, or the restitution of conjugal rights, necessary."

I need not go beyond this decision for authority. It explains clearly what is intended in the Indian Divorce Act by the provision to which I have above referred, and upon the facts found by me I hold that there is no proof that the petitioner resumed conjugal cohabitation with the respondent. He forgave her so far as to cease from resentment; he continued to feel towards her the warmest affection; and he promised at a future time, and in a certain event, to resume conjugal cohabitation with her. Such a promise does not constitute condonation (2 Bishop on Marriage and Divorce 47). He did not at any time after the 22nd August 1867 restore her to her former position. Entertaining this opinion, I hold the plea of respondent fails. But had I arrived at the conclusion that there had been a resumption of conjugal cohabitation, I should have hesitated to hold that the respondent had proved her plea of condonation. There can be no condonation without a full knowledge of the circumstances, and to my mind it is proved that until the 29th December the petitioner had not full knowledge of the whole of the respondent's misconduct. He had not full knowledge of the adultery committed in June and July 1867. He up to that time believed that the respondent had been frivolous and sinful it may be, in intention, but not in act; but he regarded her offence committed in August as the only instance in which she had in act broken her marriage vow. Now to use the language of an American writer—

"A party might consent to pardon a single offence committed under mitigating circumstances, yet not to pardon more than once, much less a series of offences" —(2 Bishop M. and D. 45).

Had the petitioner been aware of the respondent's conduct in June and July, I do not think it probable he would have contemplated the resumption of conjugal cohabitation. Moreover the petitioner acted on the assertion of repentance which the respondent made in her letters written from the co-respondent's house, and her letters written to the co-respondent from Agra demonstrate how little her assertions of penitence were to be relied on. Had it been necessary for me to have determined this point, I should have been strongly inclined to hold that, notwithstanding there had been a resumption of conjugal cohabitation, there had been no condonation.

I therefore, find, in reference to the issues raised by the parties, that the petitioner did not condone the adultery charged to have been committed on and after the 22nd August 1867. I find (and indeed this issue has not been contested) that the respondent committed adultery with the co-respondent in the months of June and July 1867, and I find that the adultery committed in the months of June and July 1867 was not condoned by the petitioner.

The evidence also satisfies me of the fact of the marriage of the petitioner with the respondent, and of the commission of the adultery charged to have been committed in August 1867. It only remains for me to determine whether there has been anything in the petitioner's conduct which disentitles him to the relief he seeks.

That he did not by any neglect or want of kindness or affection towards the petitioner conduce to her adultery is abundantly shown by the evidence, nor is any misconduct on this score imputed to him by the respondent. Throughout his married life he has proved himself an affectionate husband, nor do I see any reason to believe that he connived at his wife's adultery. His letters show him to be a man of no great strength of character, and at the same time prove his intense affection for his wife. Circumstances which would have aroused the suspicions of another man of stronger character and less credulity he either disregarded or, if at first influenced by them, he readily accepted the explanation offered of them, and in estimating his conduct it must be borne in mind that he had lived with his wife for sometime after their marriage without having any reason to suspect her fidelity. I, therefore, hold that although his conduct may have been weak and foolish, it was not of such a character as to fall within the meaning of connivance. From a persual of the records of the Civil and Criminal proceedings, I am confirmed in my judgment on this point, inasmuch as it appears that the question of connivance was left to the jury in the trial of the charge of enticing away the respon lent, and was considered by the Principal Sudder Ameen in the civil suit, and in both cases the decision was in favour of the pititioner's innocence. I, therefore, pronounce a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of the petitioner's marriage with the respondent. I order that the cost of this suit be paid by the co-respondent.

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Established 1843.

MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. H. S. BOSTOCK, Acting Agent.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

REGISTERED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Paid-up Capital—One Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Reserve Fund—Forty Thousand Pounds.

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

No. 5 Bora Bazaar Street, Bombay, June, 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859		£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,568
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through the Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860		£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectus, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq.	W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

W. V. WRIGHT AND Co.'s
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP.
Registered as
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

THIS Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water having been thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sapo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867; "British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,
And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
Southwark Street, London, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. RIGAUD & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP, exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTOFRINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

THE LITTLE MONITOR: a GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

AGENTS :—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
„ Madras, Barrie & Co.
„ Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall, & Co.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazar-dealers in India. Ask for "Rowlands'" articles, and beware of Spurious Imitations.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Sootarchall or Gunnewady Street.—On WEDNESDAY, the 14th July, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 19th day of April, 1862, by order of the Mortgagee, Thacker Purshotum Girdhur, on account and risk of the mortgagors, [illegible], Widow and Executrix of the late Bhowan Tejsing, deceased, and [illegible], Widow of the late Trikumjee Bhowan, deceased, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Sootarchall or Gunnewady Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed under No. 24, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 757, containing by admeasurement 169 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of [illegible], on or towards the west by the house of [illegible], on or towards the north by the public road called Sootarchall or Gunnewady Street, on or towards the south by the property of [illegible], widow of the late [illegible].

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8 lbs.
6 do. do. madapolams.
1 case alabaster time-pieces.
2 do. flannel.
4 do. superior white mulls.
2 do. superior elastic side, gentlemen's, ladies', and children's boots and shoes.
1 case superior scissors.
125 assorted spare [illegible].
And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

10 sets brass mounted buggy harness.
[illegible] pairs diamond leather boots with buttons No. 5 to 7. Price Rs. 6.

Bombay, 10th July, 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE of VALUABLE BOOKS by PUBLIC AUCTION.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, a large collection of valuable books, the property of Officers of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment of Foot, proceeded to England. Catalogues are published, and may be had on application, and the books are now on view.

SALE of LIFE POLICIES by PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday the 26th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the following Policies on the lives of the undermentioned persons, effected in the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society, and lately transferred to the English Assurance Company of London & Co., the property of the late Mr. Robert Roberts:—

Lot No. 1. A Policy No. 9893, on the Life of E. E. Elliot Esq. late Bombay Civil Service, assured for Rs. 16,781, the half yearly premium Rs. 1,390 payable 1st January and 1st July.

Lot No. 2. A Policy No. 9889 on the life of E. E. Elliot, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service, assured for Rs. 4,566, the half yearly premium Rs. 665 payable 1st January and 1st July.

Lot No. 3. A Policy No. 8094 on the life of Mr. Samuel W. Read, assured for Rs. 1,737, the half-yearly premium Rs. 48 payable 1st January and 1st July.

The Premia on the above Policies payable in Bombay to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Agents for the Company.

The conditions of sale and other particulars may be known on application to the Auctioneer.

Bombay, 10th July, 1869. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Saturday, the 10th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapolams, jaconets, &c.

7 bales grey shirtings.
6 do. do. shirtings, 8½ lbs.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Tar Sala Mahomed:—

500 dozen capsules.
An invoice of fancy earthen water goglets, butter pots, butter coolers, &c.
Few spare glass domes.
Few pair teakwood doors and windows.
Few articles of furniture, such as tables, chairs, sofas, &c.
11 bales grey madapolams.
60 cases Victoria lawns, 100 pieces each, 40 inches 12 yards.
1 bale 24 pieces white flannels.

AT 1 P.M.

One bay Arab carriage horse.
One grey galloway.
One double-seated phaeton.
One English-built brougham.
A palanquin light office sigram.
One grey Arab saddle horse.
One child's pony.

AUCTION SALE of elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, books, plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, books, plants, &c., the property of J. F. Cleary, Esq., Solicitor, (leaving the presidency).

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

N.B.—Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days prior to the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Just landed ex Nagpore.

Few dozen Staunton's superior port.
One first-rate large sewing machine new for leather work.
A splendid rosewood semi-grand pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons.

Bombay, 10th July, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of COTTON.

This day, Saturday, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed by Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co. to sell by public auction, at their rooms in Marine Street,—

On account and risk of Moolji Lilladhur—
2 doorahs inferior Vingorla cotton.
On account and risk of Premjee Narronjee—
2 Do. do. do.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 12th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will hold their weekly auction sale of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, &c.

12 bales grey shirtings.
5 do. do. madapolams.
3 do. do. jaconets.
4 cases grey and white dhooties.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

4 cases of fashionable SCOTCH LAWN POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, of various qualities and sizes.

N.B.—These are to be sold without reserve and in small lots, that a purchaser may have an opportunity of supplying himself with the quantities they may require.

AT 2 P.M.

A new light and elegant Tiche sociable painted blue, picked out black and red, blue lined, lamps, pole, bar and shafts, landed from the ship Medea.

A very fashionable genteel West-end miniature mail phaeton, lately landed, painted dark green, and in the present Rotten Row style.

3 sets plated mounted single harness.

EXTENSIVE SALE of PRINTED GOODS.

On Thursday, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., in their godowns, in Graham's Buildings, the following goods in grey:—

Grey dhoties	2 9	yards	42	inches.
Coloured lappets	10	yards	38	inches.
White sarries	2 9	„	42	„
„ dhoties	2 9	„	42	„
Fancy drapers	2 9	„	42	„
„ stripes	2 9	„	42	„
C.R.T. cloths	8	„	38	„
Harness bordered scarfs	7	„	38	„
Coloured scarfs	7	„	38	„
„	[illegible]	„	40	„
„	8	„	42	„
„	8	„	40	„
Turkey red sarries	8	„	46	„
White dhoties	8	„	42	„

SALE of TEAK TIMBER.

On Saturday, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder,—

250 superior teak squares, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

25 per cent. deposit will be required from each purchaser.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE at BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale) under orders from the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, [illegible], hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, [illegible] Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of [illegible], on the north by the property of [illegible], on the west by the property of [illegible], and on the south by the public road called Bazar Gate Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 107, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 634.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A few superior black and white water-proof suits, Rs. 18 per suit.
Ditto Ditto Coats Rs. 14.

CAST STEEL.

FOR SALE—An invoice of cast steel bars of the following sizes, 1½, 1¾, 1⅞, ⅞, ⅝ inch, and ⅝ inch octagon and round.

Bombay, 10th July, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS:—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.